Bowles Outlines OPA Program—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 144 No. 5 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — August 2, 1943

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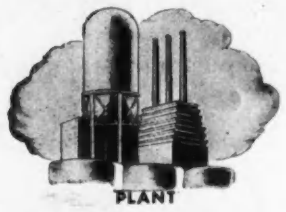
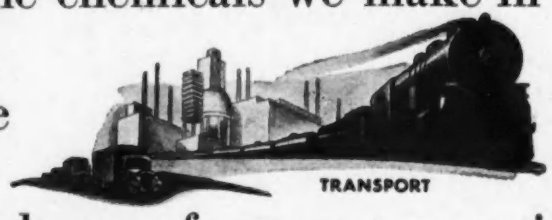
The chemicals we make in our 

we 

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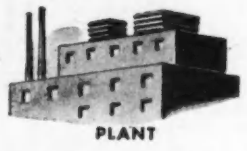
tank cars for you to use in your 

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No. 5 | August 2, 1943 | Volume 144

Soapers to Get More Coconut, Palm Oils

OPD Washington Bureau

Purchases of laundry and toilet soaps and laundry soap powder by the War Food Administration during the first six months of this year for lend-lease, territorial emergency, Red Cross and other purposes aggregated 34,686,125 pounds, according to the latest cumulative report of WFA purchases of all commodities just made public by the agency.

By far the largest purchases were made of the laundry type of soap. The six months buying of this type alone amounted to 30,450,000 pounds. Purchases of toilet soap amounted to 3,736,125 pounds and of soap powder only 400,000 pounds.

—*Continued on page 60*

—O-P-D—

Tallow Priority Given To War Industry

OPD Washington Bureau

Essential war industry, which uses about 25 to 35 percent of the available supply of tallow and grease, will be given preference over other users in obtaining its requirements of these raw materials. The War Food Administration has issued Food Distribution Order No. 67, effective August 1, 1943, requiring suppliers to give this preference up to 30 percent of their tallow and grease production to industrial users holding specific Government authorization to obtain these products.

Soap manufacturers, largest users of tallow and grease, are not permitted

—*Continued on page 46*

—O-P-D—

Sardine Oil Output Put At 14,000,000 Gals.

OPD Washington Bureau

Production of sardine oil during the pilchard fishing season now opening up on the West coast is expected by the government to approximate 14,000,000 gallons and the production of meal to be about 80,000 tons. This is slightly in excess of last year's output which, exclusive of the small landings at Washington and Oregon, amounted to 13,145,000 gallons of oil and 75,895 tons of meal.

Officials estimate that about 200 boats will be operating during the season from August 1 through March and that the take will be about 1,000,000,000 pounds. Eight vessels which had been taken over by the Navy at the outbreak of the war have been turned back this year to their former owners

—*Continued on page 66*

—O-P-D—

Fats, Oils Consumption Data Requested by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has issued a directive with respect to reporting on Food Distribution Order No. 42, the general order on fats and oils. The directive provides that each person subject to the quota restrictions of schedule A of that order file on or before July 31 a report of his consumption of fats and oils in each quarter of 1940 and 1941 with the chief of the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, 25, D. C., on form FDO-41-1.

The directive also provides that those persons required to file War Food Administration Form FDA-478 (substituted for WPB Form PD-600) in applying for exemptions in the use of drying oils under section 1460 (b) (5) (iii) shall now use Form FDA-523 instead. Copies of Form FDO-42-1 may be obtained from the regional offices of Food Distribution Administration immediately. Form FDA-523 is in preparation and will be available at the regional offices on or about July 31.

T.S. Nichols in London With Harriman Mission

OPD Washington Bureau

Thomas S. Nichols, principal consultant of the Chemical Division of the War Production Board, has left the division for special assignment with the Harriman Mission, in London,

T. S. Nichols

handling problems arising in the lend-lease program.

Mr. Nichols is scheduled to leave for London shortly. He became connected with the Chemicals Division shortly after Pearl Harbor in a con-

—*Continued on page 39*

—O-P-D—

Linseed Replacement Oil Must Meet TTO-371

OPD Washington Bureau

Difficulties that have been experienced with the quality of paint reducing oil which may be sold under order M-332 are expected to be remedied by the order as amended July 27 by the War Production

—*Continued on page 46*

Bowles Outlines Platform Of His OPA Functioning

OPD Washington Bureau

Chester Bowles, OPA State Director for Connecticut, took over the office of Senior Deputy Administrator and General Manager of the Office of Price Administration July 27 and pledged a reorganization of each division of the agency to the end that OPA will "take vigorous, firm action when such action is required" and be "willing at all times to stand up against selfish pressures."

Mr. Bowles told a press conference a few hours after arriving in Washington to assume the duties assigned

Reni Newsphoto

Chester Bowles

to him by Price Administrator Prentiss Brown that OPA was not going to be a "doormat" for anyone to get more than his fair share of profits and

—*Continued on page 58*

—O-P-D—

Edible Fats and Oils Allocation Announced

OPD Washington Bureau

Despite heavy wartime demands on the supply of edible fats and oils, 44 pounds per capita, will be made available to American civilians during the 12 months ending June 30, 1944, the War Food Administration has announced. Allocations which represent the planned division of the expected supply have been made so that these edible products—principally lard, butter, shortening, and margarin—will be used most effectively in meeting overall military, civilian and export requirements.

The total allocable supply of edible fats and oils, including butter, allocation of which was announced July 12, will exceed 8,000,000,000 pounds. Of this total, over 5,500,000,000 pounds will go to civilians, and about 2,500,-

—*Continued on page 46*

—O-P-D—

Tex. Cottonseed Industry 'Trust' Charged in Suit

Austin, Tex., July 29, 1942

Antitrust suits alleging conspiracy to dominate the cottonseed industry of Texas have been filed by Attorney-General Gerald C. Mann against Swift & Co., Southern Cotton Oil Company of New Jersey and four Texas corporations.

Two petitions were filed in the Thirty-third District Court of Llano county, Tex. One names as defendant Swift & Co.; Southern Cotton Oil Company, which has principal offices at New Orleans, La.; West Texas Cotton

—*Continued on page 46*

Monochloroacetic Acid Use in Wine Requested

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration has been asked by the wine industry to modify its ban on the use of monochloroacetic acid in the manufacture of wines. Hearings on the request may be held next Spring after the current wine producing season is ended, it was indicated by FDA officials July 29.

Monochloroacetic acid is a highly toxic substance which a few wine manufacturers in recent years have been using as a preservative for sweet wines of low alcoholic content shipped in bulk from the West coast to eastern bottlers and distributors. Because of their high sugar content these wines are said to be subject to spoilage unless a preservative is added, or unless extreme care is used in their processing and bottling. FDA officials are not in accord with this

—*Continued on page 30*

—O-P-D—

Calomel Called Dangerous In FTC Cease Order

OPD Washington Bureau

Because they contain calomel, the Federal Trade Commission holds that continued use of amogen tablets over a long period of time will likely result in mercury poisoning and serious injury to health. This is one of the reasons why the commission has ordered J. R. Hodges, trading as the Amogen Company, San Antonio, Texas, to cease disseminating advertisements which fail to reveal the probable harmful consequences of long-continued use of the tablets.

The commission lays its ban on the amogen advertising also because it considers it misrepresentative of the therapeutic value of the medicine in malaria, common colds and fevers, neuralgia, rheumatic pains, and a dozen other ills for which it is alleged to have been offered.

Tung Oil Production Being Increased in Latin America

OPD Washington Bureau

Tung oil is now being produced in increasing quantities in Latin America, according to information compiled by the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and made public July 27.

Before the war the world supply came almost wholly from China. Now Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay—as well as the United States—are growing tung trees, from whose fruit the oil is obtained, in commercially important quantities, while experiments with the tree are being conducted in Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Uruguay.

Because of its high value in the manufacture of paints and being in short supply, orders of the War Food Administration have limited its uses to the most essential needs. In the latest listing of short materials, the Conservation Division of the War Production Board listed tung oil along with sperm oil and oiticica oil as being the most critical of the oils.

In reporting on Latin American developments in the production of the oil, Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of the OIAA, said that an organization, known as the Sociedade Brasileria de Oleo Tung has been formed in Brazil to foster development of the industry. Planting of tung trees in the Northern part of the Brazilian State of Parana has exceeded expectations in 1942-43 season. Originally it was predicted about 300,000 trees would be planted, in addition to 350,000 already there, but, said Mr. Rockefeller, more recent reports have indicated that some 1,500,000 trees were actually planted.

Most of the tung seedlings were set out among coffee trees. Growers planned to raise the two crops on the same land. It had been found that although neither crop would produce as much as if planted alone, nevertheless the two would yield a larger and more stable income per unit of land than one. For example, during 1942 planters sustained severe losses on their coffee crop from frost, but the frost had little effect on the tung trees.

Between 200,000 and 300,000 tung trees had reached the producing age in Sao Paulo and Parana for the 1942 season. It was expected that 75,000 trees annually would reach this point in the next few years. Larger planters plan to build their own mills for

—*Continued on page 46*

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 30, 1943	July 23, 1943	July 31, 1942
137.6	137.6	142.5

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price activity was one of the very minor features of the markets for chemicals and related materials last week. Aside from the reducing of quotations on vitamins B_1 and C, the changing discoverable during the period was scarcely worthy of note. OPA made but one new price schedule, although some more are on the fire in that quarter.

Business was without feature of any sort—it was not even less active than of late. There was more talk in WPB and thereabouts of how civilian production was to get more things to produce from, but this did not include much from the chemical group of industries. These could supply some materials, but it appears that there is nobody to put these through their intermediate processing.

Prices were advanced on gum rosin, grains of paradise, and some caraways.

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Carbon Tetrachloride Price Schedule Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Transportation provisions applicable to resellers' sales of carbon tetrachloride were changed July 30 by OPA to make the price regulation covering this chemical conform more nearly to the industry's practice and to facilitate shipments to remote consuming points. Replacing the distributors' delivered price ceilings established for Western States, the change restores Western distributors' practice of selling f.o.b. seller's shipping point and permits certain transportation allowances which all distributors in other areas may add to their delivered price ceilings in sales to consumers located at great distances from warehouse centers.

The new provisions are incorporated in a revision of revised price schedule No. 79, which, effective August 5, will become known as maximum price regulation 79.

Another major change contained in the revision is expansion of the measure's coverage to include certain blends of the chemicals so that the prices for these mixtures, in which carbon tetrachloride is present in volume, will be in line with ceilings set for the pure chemical.

—O-P-D—

Dye Restrictions Lifted for Canada

OPD Washington Bureau

Canada was exempted from quota and export restrictions applying to dyestuffs by amendment of order M-103 (dyestuffs and organic pigments) by the War Production Board July 30.

The only other important revision of the order is the insertion of a clause under which WPB may issue directives from time to time covering manufacture and distribution of dyestuffs, in the event such action becomes necessary. The clause is similar to those incorporated in several other orders of the WPB textile, clothing and leather division.

Other changes are intended to clarify the provisions of the order.

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed Support Price Raised by CCC

OPD Washington Bureau

The support price of cottonseed has been raised $6 per ton by the Commodity Credit Corporation. For seed produced in 1943 the support price will be $55 per ton f.o.b. shipping point in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico and $56 in all other producing States.

Dibutyl Phthalate Gets Sliding Price Ceiling

OPD Washington Bureau

A sliding scale of maximum prices, based on each producer's monthly costs for butyl alcohol, was established July 30 by the Office of Price Administration for butyl phthalate. This schedule closely follows the pattern recently set for butyl alcohol which permitted producers a sliding scale of ceilings in acordance with increases or decreases in grain prices. The action will result in maximum prices ranging from 21 cents to 26 cents a pound for the dibutyl ester, in comparison with former GMPR ceilings for individual producers ranging from 16 cents to 22 cents a pound.

The escalator provisions are contianed in amendment 7 to MPR 37 and became effective July 29.

A separate list of base prices is in a new appendix to the regulation. A base maximum price of 19½ cents per pound f.o.b. works is established for sales in tankcars by integrated producers when the producer's butyl alcohol cost is computed at 15 cents per pound. Base maximums of 20½ cents per pound for drums in carloads and 21 cents in less than carload shipments are provided. Nonintegrated producer's base maximum prices are higher by 1 cent per pound.

Under the new schedule a producer will adjust his dibutyl phthalate price upward or downward when his average monthly cost of butyl alcohol is greater or less than 15 cents per pound. For each cent increase in his butyl alcohol cost, he is permitted to add 0.57 cent per pound to his base price for dibutyl phthalate. Corresponding downward revisions must be made for reductions in the cost of butyl alcohol.

Alcohol Production Switch Being Studied

A program of switching production of industrial alcohol by the regular producers back to the molasses basis or to sugar because of the shortage of corn in some of the alcohol producing areas and the prospect of insufficient supplies of wheat to meet food and alcohol needs is under consideration by the War Food Administration.

Officials said that they were looking into the possibility of having the six tankers taken over by the government when Martinique broke relations with Vichy put in use for transportation of molasses from the Caribbean area to Gulf and possibly eastern seaboard ports for conversion into alcohol.

Failing in this they would seek diversion of sugar for alcohol production.

WPB officials charged with the responsibility of having enough alcohol produced to supply military needs were reluctant to discuss the development, saying that they neither favored or disfavored the program.

—O-P-D—

WPB Consumers Durable Goods Div. Head Named

OPD Washington Bureau

William S. Hammersley has been named director of the Consumers Durable Goods Division War Production Board. Mr. Hammersley, who has been deputy director of the division, succeeds Dudley P. Felt, who has returned to private business in New York.

Mr. Hammersley has been with the division since September, 1941, serving in various executive capacities. He was appointed Deputy Director in May, 1942. Before coming to Washington, he was with the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York City, and the Reynolds Metals Company, Harrison, N. J.

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Tankcar Orders Amended by ODT

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Defense Transportation has issued revised No. 1 to special direction No. 7 which prohibits the use of tankcars for the movement of any commodity not included in a list of approximately 250 products designated by the War Production Board as essential to the war, unless such movements are authorized by ODT permits.

Special direction ODT 7, revised 2, effective July 31, requires that tankcars be loaded to certain specific standards of capacity, except as specifically allowed by ODT permits.

List of Commodities

The list of commodities which may be moved in tankcars without ODT permits follows:—

Acetaldehyde; acetic anhydride; *acetone; acids; acrylonitrile; *alcohols; aluminum chloride; aluminum sulfate; ammoniacal; liquor or aqua ammonia; ammonium nitrate liquor; ammonia sulphide; ammonium thiocyanate liquor; amyl acetate; amyl chloride; anhydrous ammonia; aniline oils; anti-freezing compounds; apple juice; arsenic; arsenic trichloride (chloride\; arsenical compounds, N.O.S.; **asphalt; **aviation gasoline (of octane No. 87, 91 and 100) and its component parts, such as:—Alkylate, aromatic fractions for aviation, aviation base stocks, butylene, codimer, isobutane, isobutylene, iso octane, isopentane (pentane), hydrocodimer.

Benzol (benzene); *butadiene; **butanes; **butenes; butyl acetate; butyl aldehyde; butyridehyde; butylamines; butyl lactate.

Calcium chloride, liquid; calcium hypochlorite (chlorinated lime); car-

—Continued on page 62

—O-P-D—

Wooden Oil Barrels For Sale by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

FDA has announced it contemplates sale of about 12,475 unused tight white oak, sound sap, oil-grade barrels, 50-gallon size with 34-inch three-quarter-inch staves, located at various points in Michigan, Georgia, and Arkansas. Bids will be received on form TWS 1579 by Transportation & Warehousing Branch by August 11.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Caraway Oil:—500 pounds. Food Distribution Administration. FSC-1580, until August 9.

Gasoline:—Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; invitation 7943-G9, opening August 6.

Lard Oil:—2 drums, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4357, opening August 2.

Laundry Supplies:—Contracting Quartermaster Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; invitation QM 1918-44-Neg-1, opening August 9.

Lemon Oil:—75,000 pounds, Chief, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1576, opening August 9.

Linseed Meal:—18,000 pounds, Commissioners, D. C., District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4359, opening August 4.

Paint:—Supplies of, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Facility, Columbia, S. C.; invitation 44-27, opening August 4.

Soybean Meal:—20,000 pounds, Commissioners, D. C., District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4359, opening August 4.

—O-P-D—

Contracts Awarded

Citric Acid, Granular:—31,000 pounds has been awarded to Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., by the Food Distribution Administration at $0.20 per pound. Opened July 13.

Citric Acid, Granular:—150,040 pounds has been awarded to Chas. Pfizer & Co., this city, by the Food Distribution Administration at $0.20 per pound. Opened July 8.

Linseed Oil, Raw, Edible:—2,031,488 pounds, has been awarded to Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, by the Food Distribution Administration at $.1420 per pound. Opened July 9.

Linseed Oil, Raw, Edible:—1,620,000 pounds, has been awarded to the Pacific Vegetable Oil Company, San Francisco, Calif., by the Food Distribution Administration at $.1420 per pound. Opened July 9.

—O-P-D—

Navy to Build Ammunition Depot in Red Bank, N.J.

The Navy Department has announced that a site approximately 10 miles southwest of Red Bank, N. J., has been chosen for a $14,000,000 ammunition depot. The 8,400-acre site, is between Freehold and Asbury Park. The new depot will not interfere with operation of naval ammunition depots at Lake Denmark, N. J., and Iona Island, N. Y.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Government officials are taking up the problem of civilian needs again, to see now if it is possible and advisable to lift some of the restrictions so that civilians can get more of what they need. The old "bedrock" approach of giving only an absolute minimum has been scrapped. Now the theory is that the war effort will be aided more by giving the civilians more.

The tip-off to such a radical change in policy came in a disclosure that Civilian Requirements Director Whiteside has written to congressmen inviting them to tell him their troubles on the home front. It was done with the approval of War Mobilization Director Byrnes, who asked at the same time that WPB submit a program to take care of the needs of the civilian population.

It is too optimistic to expect that the coffers of material supplies will be opened wide to civilians, but it will be made easier for laundries, for example, to obtain additional machinery to replace lost workers and women warworkers to get enough bobby pins to keep their hair out of warplant machinery.

Bribes for Mint Growers

Office of Price Administrative officials, according to current reports heard here in the trade are considering boosting the proposed ceilings on peppermint oil in the regulation soon to be issued to about $5.50 at the grower level. This would be about 50 cents more than provided for in the original draft, which was already unwarrantedly high. An increase in the proposed ceiling on spearmint oil is said also to be under serious consideration. The $5:$3 differential between the two oils is too wide—but because the $5 on peppermint oil is too high.

If present plans of OPA, as they are rumored here, are followed through to a conclusion, dealers in peppermint oils will be squeezed considerbaly in their margins, for it is said that the regulation will provide for a ceiling of $6 on dealers prices, or the March, 1942, prices, whichever are higher.

A Man Divided

When President Roosevelt named Leo T. Crowley head of the Office of Economic Warfare along with his job as Alien Property Custodian he may not have realized that he was placing Mr. Crowley in a rather awkward position.

Mr. Crowley is in the embarrassing position of being forced to serve two masters, so to speak. As head of OEW it is his duty to aid where possible in the exportation of American goods to Latin America. But, as head of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, he is also responsible for seeing that the interests of the companies which his office dominates by ownership of the marjority stock, are properly cared for. Some of these companies have some rather definite plans concerning the Latin American market and the question arises:—Who is to be given this market; the APC companies or their competitors?

Being a good soldier, Mr. Crowley didn't kick when the Chief told him to take over the BEW and the RFC's foreign corporations, but he has been doing a lot of thinking about it since and may ask to be relieved of one or the other of the jobs.

One-Track Taxmakers

The evidence is piling up that when Congress gets down to writing a new tax bill—about next September—the result of its deliberations will be a following of the usual line of taxation, higher individual and corporation income levies, rather than new schemes of raising revenue.

The spending tax idea advanced by the Treasury last year, which is a levy on all money spent by an individual above a specified sum, is understood to have been abandoned by officials. A general sales tax will receive some but not much consideration because rationing and the suspension of production have cut down the source of revenue so greatly as to make the sales tax not worth while.

The talk is of skyrocketing income tax rates, particularly in the lower brackets and boosting the withholding rate to 30 percent. Corporation rates also would be jumped so as to scale down profits and relieve the pressure of labor demands for higher wages.

Curbing WPB Curbstoners

WPB Chief Nelson has begun to crack down on the too many and confusing curbstone opinions given by WPB underlings, on what this or that order means. Not that Mr. Nelson himself can answer all the questions that come up when an order is issued or is being applied—he, too, would have to go to those intimately acquainted with it for the answers—but he thinks that, when an order is interpreted, this should be in writing and not given orally. He has decreed, therefore, that in the future there are to be only two kinds of legal interpretations:—(1) A "published" interpretation which is one that is printed in the Federal Register, and (2) an "unpublished" interpretation which is an interpretation of a regulation or order issued to one or more individuals with respect to individual transactions or operations.

This does not mean that WPB officials cannot continue the explaining of the intent of orders at meetings with industry, but WPB can't be held responsible for their interpretations unless issued in the name of Mr. Nelson, Executive-chairman Wilson, general counsel, assistant general counsel, solicitor, regional, or deputy regional attorney or in the name of WPB itself and countersigned by the executive secretary or recording secretary.

For Trade Associations

All the functions of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the field of trade associations have been consolidated by Secretary Jesse Jones into a single unit of the bureau to be known as the Trade Association Unit. C. J. Judkins, who has been in immediate charge of trade association work for the bureau for more than ten years, has been named unit chief.

The unit will provide trade associations with a single point of contact for answers to the ever-increasing number of problems in speeding production. Given the proper amount of recognition by other agencies of government, the unit could become the primary contact of government with industry.

There are approximately 2,000 trade associations of national or regional scope active in domestic and foreign trade of the United States and 7,000 State and local associations, concerned primarily, of course, with domestic trade.

Brazil Looks to Aluminum

Word comes up from Brazil that three big aluminum plants are going to be built there, if and when Brazil can get the necessary materials, which probably means after the war. Originally two were proposed but another has now been put on paper.

Brazil's known bauxite deposits are estimated to total 150,000,000 tons. The largest is located near the health resort of Pocos de Caldas, in the state of Minas Geraes, and is estimated to contain 120,000,000 tons of high metallic content. Industrialists are envisioning the day when the combination of the bauxite deposits and electric power resources will enable Brazil to supply its own aluminum needs.

Corn Is Warstuff

The extreme shortage that has developed in the supply of corn for industrial users has one thing in its

—*Continued on page 41*

OPA Names Drug Industry Advisers

Eighteen leaders of the wholesale and retail drug trade have been appointed by the Office of Price Administration to serve on its National Industry Advisory Committee on the Distribution of Drugs, Cosmetics and Health Supplies.

The committee will cooperate with OPA in the solution of price problems of firms engaged in distribution of drug and cosmetic products, and rubber drug sundries, which constitute about 50 percent of the entire volume of sales through retail drug channels. The initial meeting of the committee will be held in Washington, August 3.

The committee was recruited from the trade on the basis of size and type of operations, geographical location, and ability, in order to provide a representative advisory group.

Independent Retailers

Those named to represent independent retail druggists on the committee are:—Keith K. Keller, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frederick D. Lascoff, New York, N. Y.; Martin E. Adamo, Boston, Mass.; H. L. Chichester, Ma-

—*Continued on page 57*

—O-P-D—

Thayer Quits OPA To Return to Abbott

OPD Washington Bureau

Floyd K. Thayer, principal consultant to the Drugs and Cosmetics Section of the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board has resigned his position to return to Abbott Laboratories. He will remain on call from the section, however, for consultant work when needed.

Mr. Thayer joined the WPB on leave of absence from Abbott Laboratories sixteen months ago, first as the principle consultant to the old Health Supplies Branch and later as principle consultant to the Drugs and Cosmetics Section when WPB was reorganized and the work of the Health Supplies Branch was taken over by the Chemical Division.

—O-P-D—

Alcohol Denaturants Put Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

To assure a supply of denaturants for antifreeze alcohols during next Winter, denaturants were placed July 26 under allocaiton by the War Production Board.

There are five denaturants specified by the Treasury Alcohol Tax Unit. One of these, methylisobutyl ketone, has been under allocation. It has been found that when one item is placed under allocation the tendency is for others to become scarce; hence all now have been placed under miscellaneous chemicals allocation order M-340.

The four denaturants affected are "ST-115," Dehydrol-O, "G.C.-78" and acetaldol. Under the terms of the order, producers schedule deliveries on form PD-602 by the middle of the month. The customer is required to furnish a certificate stating the primary product made from the chemical and its end use. The Chemicals Division of the War Production Board accepts or changes the schedules when received.

Quantities of 54 gallons or less may be delivered without specific authorization from the War Production Board and without certificate as to use by the purchaser.

—O-P-D—

Delgado Leaves OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Frank Delgado, chief of the Drugs and Fine Chemicals Unit of the Chemicals and Drugs Branch of the Office of Price Administration for the past two years has resigned to accept a post with the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. Robert Deupree, senior economist of the Soap, Drugs and Cosmetics Section, has been made acting chief of the unit.

Mr. Delgado will aid in the supervision of the purchase and distribution of medical and health supplies abroad. He has had considerable experience in this field, having been with Herbert Hoover's American Relief Administration during and after World War I and handled most of the medical supplies that went to Russia.

Vitamins Price Rollback Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

A rollback of 15 to 20 percent in the prices charged for vitamins was proposed by the Office of Price Administration in a tentative price regulation covering vitamins discussed at the initial meeting of the National Industry Advisory Committee on Vitamin Products held with officials of the OPA Chemicals and Drugs Price Branch July 27.

The regulation, which officials emphasized is only in tentative form and is subject to possible changes before issuance, was strongly objected to by the manufacturers, however, on the grounds that inflation has not entered into the price structure of vitamins as prices today are the same as they were prior to the war.

Officials admitted that the retail prices have not increased since 1939, but argued on the other hand that the costs of ingredients have dropped sharply and the margins now prevailing between costs and prices are too much out of line. By using the industry's own research statistics, officials said, they have found that the costs of the ingredients have been reduced 75 percent from their 1939 levels while retail prices have remained unchanged.

The regulation, it is understood, would cover not only the competitive brands but specialties and raw vita-

—*Continued on page 51*

—O-P-D—

Newfoundland Export License Valid to Aug. 31

OPD Washington Bureau

Individual export licenses for shipments to Newfoundland will remain valid until August 31, 1943, regardless of their expiration date, if they were valid on June 30, 1943, it has been announced by the Office of Economic Warfare.

Licenses valid on June 30, 1943, which have since expired and have been returned to the Office of Exports by Collectors of Customs, will be returned upon request by exporters, if partial shipments only were made against them and if exporters desire to complete exportations before August 31.

If an exporter desires that such a license be returned, he should send a letter in quadruplicate to the Office of Export, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the license, its date of issuance, the commodity involved, and requesting that the license be sent to the Collector at the port from which he desires to make shipment. One copy of the letter will be mailed back to him to indicate that the license has been sent to the Collector as requested.

—O-P-D—

Alcohol Sulphite Process Equipment Gets Priority

OPD Washington Bureau

Priorities for four distilleries to install plants to recover protein livestock feed from the residue which now goes to waste after the manufacture of alcohol from grain has been granted by the War Production Board.

This marks the beginning of a $19,000,000 program sponsored by the War Food Administration, which has recommended installation of such equipment at thirty-four distilleries, with the object of recovering 420,000 tons of high-protein feed. The distilleries granted priorities and cost of equipment were as follows:—

Schenley Distilleries, Frankfort, Ky., $553,000.

Farm Crops Processing Corporation, Omaha, Neb., $515,000.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Peoria, Ill., $158,000.

Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind., $125,000.

—O-P-D—

Alien Property Custodian Takes More I.G. Patents

OPD Washington Bureau

The Alien Property Custodian, under vesting order 1787 has taken over the patent and patent applications of the I. G. Farbenindustries, A. G. standing of record in the United States Patent Office in the name of Walter H. Duisberg. The patents totaling 352 in number, cover chemical processing and manufacturing.

How Chemical-Resistant Lacquers

are formulated with the Nitropropanes

Vinyl resin lacquers have gained wide recognition as specialty coatings. They provide strong, flexible, protective films that resist heat, water, grease, and most chemicals.

Vinyl resins have many recognized uses, not only in coatings for metal articles, but also in dopes and cements applied to fabrics.

Vinyl Resin Lacquers formulated with the Nitropropanes

The Nitropropanes are the best slow-evaporating solvents for vinyl co-polymers. Because of their strong solvent power for these resins and their high tolerance for diluents, the Nitropropanes can be used in smaller proportions than other medium-boiling solvents. On the other hand, they can be used to obtain lacquers of exceptionally high solids content. The Nitropropanes also reduce the tendency of vinyl lacquers to gel on aging. Another important advantage is their mild non-residual odor.

We will be glad to assist you in formulating solvent mixtures for use in vinyl resin coatings. Write for samples and technical data.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS Corporation
17 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Inorganic Section Personnel of the WPB Chemical Division

Seated in center—
W. H. Mayer, Chief, Insecticides and Fungicides Unit;
Page B. Blakemore, Chief, Acids and Salts Unit;
Dale C. Kieffer, Chief, Fertilizer Materials Unit;
J. C. Leppart, Deputy Chief, Inorganics Section, and Chief, Chlorine Alkali Unit;
J. W. Wiseman, Chief, Inorganics Section;
R. H. Rowan, Chief, Compressed Gases Unit;
Edmund Rowland, Chief, Nitrogen Unit;
John R. Hostetter, Acting Chief, Glass Unit.

Soda Ash, Bicarbonate Wood Barrels Use Limited

OPD Washington Bureau

The Containers Division of the War Production Board prohibited, effective July 23, the shipment of soda ash and soda bicarbonate in wooden shipping containers, except in the case of exports or shipments to the army or navy. The action was taken in the form of an amendment to limitation order L-232. The prohibition does not apply, however, to shipments which had already been packed on July 23.

Effect of the order will be primarily to force all shippers of the two products to substitute multi-walled paper bag containers, it is believed. Because of the difficulties of obtaining wooden barrels, which heretofore had been the standard type of container used, many producers and shippers already had switched to the multi-walled paper bag and the order will bring the rest of them in line with this practice.

The order makes no differentiation as between shipments of soda bicarbonate for food purposes and industrial uses, but treats both alike.

—O-P-D—

Color Pigments Price Procedure Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

Industry transportation practices have been adopted by the Office of Price Administration in an action which will change and raise the ceiling prices for a small proportion of sales of color pigments.

The practice of some sellers of adding transportation charges in sales of less than 100 pounds of color pigments was reinstated by the action embodied in amendment No. 2 to revised maximum price regulation 180 which become effective July 30. The text of the amendment follows:—

Section 11 (a) is amended by adding the following subparagraphs:—

(4) For a seller who maintained the practice, during the period October 1, 1941, to January 15, 1942, of passing on to the buyer transportation costs on a sale of less than 100 pounds, the maximum price for a sale of less than 100 pounds shall be the same as the maximum price in subparagraphs (1), (2), or (3), but f.o.b. seller's shipping point, rather than delivered.

(5) For a sale of 100 pounds or more where the buyer requests a mode of delivery more expensive than that by the common carrier having the lowest rate for transportation from point of shipment to destination, the maximum price shall be the maximum price in subparagraphs (1), (2), or (3), plus the increase in transportation costs represented by the difference in transportation costs between the common carrier having the lowest rate and the carrier specified by the buyer for delivery of the particular quantity involved.

—O-P-D—

Cement Institute Asks Price Order Be Set Aside

OPD Washington Bureau

The Cement Institute and fifty-nine out of the seventy-five cement companies named in an order of the Federal Trade Commission July 17 which asked for termination of present marketing methods, filed a petition in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago last week seeking a review of the commission's order and asking that it be set aside on the grounds that it is "unauthorized and without foundation in law or in fact."

S. W. Storey, president of the institute said the Federal order would require the cement industries to cease and desist from pricing and selling methods which have been customary for more than thirty years. He said the defense takes the position that the present suit is "merely a new attack by a government bureau seeking to bring up questions that have already been settled by Congress and at least once by the Supreme Court of the United States."

—O-P-D—

Natural Resins M-Order Revoked by WPB

To encourage the importation of Belgian Congo copal, which is now being supplied from Africa, the War Production Board revoked Conservation Order M-56 restricting the use of natural resins. The order was issued early in 1942 to conserve the use of dammars, baths, copals and other natural resins. It did not cover shellac or pine resin.

Agriculture Insecticide Makers Discuss Production Problems

Problems relating to manufacture, raw material supplies, packing, distribution and pricing of the finished articles were discussed at the tenth annual meeting of the Agriculture Insecticide and Fungicide Association, held in the Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., July 22 and 23. J. B. Cary, of the Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. was re-elected president.

President Cary, in opening the convention, reported "a very tight situation in the past year." For the coming season, Mr. Cary said that the main thing the industry needs is a full tentative schedule of raw materials, particularly, he added, an indication of what the industry can get in the fourth quarter of 1943, so that plant can keep operating.

J. B. Cary

The annual report to the Association by Lea S. Hitchner, New York, executive secretary, reported continued work in clearing with Federal War Agencies and the War Food Administration any reported shortages of material or reports of maldistribution.

Resolutions Adopted

The association adopted the following resolutions:—

To further the greater production of food and fibres necessary to war, the association recommends to the govern-

—*Continued on page 62*

—O-P-D—

Material Substitution And Supply List Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Issue No. 9 of the Material Substitution and Supply List has been released by the WPB Conservation Division. The list groups some 500 materials essential to the war program in three categories reflecting relative availability: Group I, materials insufficient for essential war and industry needs; Group II, materials approximately in balance with requirements; and Group III, materials available for substitutes in essential applications.

The new list contains numerous changes in the group listings. Moved from Group I to Group II, indicative of an easing supply trend, were the following chemicals: Acrylic acid; aluminum chloride; ammonia and derivatives; chlorosulphonic acid; and sulphur chlorides. On the other hand, sulphuric acid and glycols have become more critical.

Among other products moved to Group I from Group II, reflecting greater demand, are: alkyd resins;

—*Continued on page 66*

—O-P-D—

Adams Leaves Westvaco For U.S. Marine Corp.

J. Rivers Adams, sales manager for Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, has been commissioned as a captain, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve and has reported to

J. Rivers Adams

—*Continued on page 66*

—O-P-D—

WPB Facilities Bureau Director Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Roy W. Johnson has been named director of the Facilities Bureau, succeeding Charles E. Volkhardt. Mr. Johnson has been deputy director of the bureau since July 1. Mr. Volkhardt, who came to the War Production Board in April, left to resume his work as executive vice-president of Harvey Hubbell, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

At the same time, the appointment of John B. McTigue as deputy director of the Facilities Bureau was announced. Prior to this appointment, Mr. McTigue had been assistant to the director, and before that was Deputy Director of the Construction Division in New York.

The new director came to WPB in December, 1942, to serve as executive assistant to Ralph J. Cordiner, then Director General of War Production Scheduling. Before coming to the War Production Board he was associated for three years with Schick, Inc., of Stamford, Conn., and before that for nine years with the General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Midwest Fertilizer Ceilings Discussed

A proposal for establishing over-all maximum prices for fertilizers on a dollar-and-cents basis in the Middle Western States was discussed at the Mid-West fertilizer conference held in Chicago, July 20, by Office of Price Administration representatives.

P. W. Lowry, of the Office of Price Administration, explained that this proposal was in line with OPA general policy and expressed the view that dollars-and-cents maximum prices for fertilizers would be better adapted to business from the standpoint of seller and of buyer; would be easier to administer from the standpoint of the manufacturers and the government; and would reduce record-keeping requirements, making unnecessary the submittal of computations and the 10-day waiting period in the case of a new grade.

Roland Payne presented and explained a tentative plan for establishing dollar-and-cents maximum prices. The plan included a list, by States, of maximum prices for each of the approved grades in Ohio, Indaina, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, on a delivered to railhead car-lot basis; designated discounts; a method of de-

—*Continued on page 65*

—O-P-D—

Cabot Quits Salvage Div.

OPD Washington Bureau

Paul C. Cabot has resigned as director of the War Production Board Salvage Division. The resignation is to be effective September 1. A successor has not yet been appointed. He resigned because of ill health.

There is no priority
on the
"Highly Personalized Service"
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INC.
INDUSTRIAL AND FINE CHEMICALS
60 EAST 42 STREET, NEW YORK
MURRAY HILL 2-0993

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 30, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .58 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .57 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E.* lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - —
*OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.38 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works. 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't.... 100 lbs. .43 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .29 - .29
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.31.75 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.10 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.45 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.33.16 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.34.22 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....up. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.93.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,3] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21¼- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.06 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kegs, 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-32%, bbls..lb. .06 - .09
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12¼- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0625- .069
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Acid, nicotinic[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. .....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. .....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.50
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, d.st., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. coys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E.gal. .35 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[5] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.97 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Alcohol, benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .69 - —
Butyl* normal ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld, E..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .14¼- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .20 - .21
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .18½- .19½
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber, ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., divd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E. gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¼- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works....gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD2P denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .53½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60¼- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11¼- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[5] 190 pf., dms., c.l. gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.11.90 - —
19 dms.....gal.12.59½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.66 - —

Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., divd..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .54 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .60 - .61

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.84
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .19
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms. c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .09¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, wks.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15¾- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled...100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2],[6] c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm. varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .36 - —
.40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., wks..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal..ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0529- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .33 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniacal) USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton. 47.65 -48.05
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., wks.....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[2],[6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens.....ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports...ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —

Ammonia sulphide, red, 45%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Anal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .11½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1a¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .33 - .33½
Star .....lb. .49½ Nom.
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[5] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls...lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2],[4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton...lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots..oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots..... 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill..lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 310-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2],[6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —

Barium chloride, CP, cryst., bbls., lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., sone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis... ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] 90%, dms., works...gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W Coast, works.....gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd, or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —

Black, lamp, 3, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66%%, bbls., c.l., wks., ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3],[6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago..lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis.. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg., grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic,, bbls..lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis.. lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .50
Blue mass, USP, cns., tube....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton. 57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 71.00 - —
les ton lots, ex whse.ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms. extra works.....gal. 4.95 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms, works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms, same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .06¾- .10¾

AMORPHOUS MINERAL WAXES

CROWN QUALITY

Color	Black
Melting Point	190° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	10 max.

Color	Amber
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.

Color	Yellow
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.

GEM QUALITY

Color	Black and Yellow 2 N.P.A. to Amber 5 N.P.A.
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	16 to 20
Melting Point	185° min.
Flash	500 min.

PEARL QUALITY

Number 10

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	20 to 25
Melting Point	182° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 40

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	30 to 35
Melting Point	177° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 50

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	35 to 40
Melting Point	175° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Manufactured by

AMERICAN WAX REFINING CORP.

29 BROADWAY — NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Phone BOwling Green 9-9088

Brown, Sienna, raw, American, bbls., works	lb.	.04 -	.10
Italian type, bbls., wks.	lb.	.06 -	.10
Umber, Amer., bbls.. works	lb.	.03¾-	—
Italian type, bbls., works,	lb.	.04¾-	—
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y.	lb.	.04¾-	—
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans,	lb.	.05¼-	—
Kansas City	lb.	.05¾-	—
Minneapolis	lb.	.0583-	—
Pittsburgh	lb.	.05 -	—
bbls., ex car. Los Angeles,	lb.	.03¾-	—
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05½-	—
ex whse. Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾-	—
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05¾-	—
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works	lb.	.09 -	—
special, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.	oz.	.35 -	—
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.	oz.	.30 -	—
Bryonia root, bls.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Buckthorn bark, bls.	lb.	.82 -	.84
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Burdock root, bls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Burgundy pitch, dms.	lb.	.06 -	—
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3,	gal.	.03½-	—
Butternut bark, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.[6] of Miss. R.	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14¾-	—
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.19 -	.20
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.18 -	.19

* Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	—
Ether (see Ether, butyl).			
Lactate, dms.	lb.	.20¾-	—
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.42 -	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.41 -	—
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works	lb.	.35 -	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29 -	—
Phenylacetate, dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld E. of St. Louis	lb.	.20¼-	.21½
Butyl propionate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.16¼-	.17
tanks	lb.	.15½-	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.31 -	—
Butyric ether, bots.	gal.	0.50 -	6.95
cans., works	lb.	.65 -	.70
dms.	lb.	.60 -	—

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
bots.	lb.	1.84 -	1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.	lb.	4.23 -	—
cans	lb.	4.09 -	—
Lithopone (see Yellow)			
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd.	lb.	.95 -	—
Ingots or sticks	lb.	.90 -	—
Red (see Red).			
Selenide (see Red).			
Sulphite (see Yellow).			
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.80 -	2.88
25 to 100 lbs.	lb.	2.95 -	3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.15 -	3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.00 -	3.08
25 to 100 lbs.	lb.	3.15 -	3.30
smaller lots	lb.	3.35 -	3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.95 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.05 -	2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	5.29 -	5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Calamus root, dom., bls.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs.		3.00 -	4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.07 -	.08
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½-	.08½
Bromide, jars	lb.	.65 -	.70
Calcium carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		4.75 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse. 100 lbs.		4.85 -	—
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.50	-35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.50	-25.50
5-ton lots	ton.	22.50	-41.00
Liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks.	ton.	7.50 -	—
purified, cryst., bbls., jars	lb.	.28 -	.30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.00	-31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.45	-25.45
5-ton lots	ton.	28.45	-40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags			
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.	lb.	.52 -	—
dms.	lb.	.57 -	.58
cns.	lb.	.70 -	—
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.			
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.28 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.65 -	—
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.62 -	.65
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	4.04 -	4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.	lb.	.35 -	.37
Mandelate, dense, dm.	lb.	2.05 -	2.30
fluffy, dms.	lb.	2.05 -	2.30
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots., per gram		.25 -	—
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works	ton.	75.00 -	—
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works	lb.	.07 -	.07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works	lb.	.08 -	.09
1 to 4 bbls., works	lb.	.10 -	—
medicinal, bbls.	lb.	.11½-	.12
dms.	lb.	.12½-	.18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.06 -	.06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0635-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0705-	.0785
Resinate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Calcium silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 -	.28
Strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	No stocks	
80%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	No stocks	
luminous, tins, works	100 lbs.	No stocks	
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.	lb.	.49 -	—
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25 -	3.30
Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.	lb.	2.95 -	2.96
bots.	lb.	3.08 -	3.12
Camphor, natural, powd., cs.	lb.	.85 -	.90
slabs, cs.	lb.	.85 -	.90
tablets, tins	lb.	1.25	Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.41 -	—
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.42½-	—
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.44 -	—
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.45 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.47 -	.54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.68 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.69 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.70 -	—
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.81 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.83 -	—
Monobromate, dms.	lb.	3.10 -	3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).			
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Canella alba bark, bls.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.25 -	2.30
powd., bxs	lb.	2.45 -	2.50
Russian, cs.	lb.	6.00 -	6.25
powd., bxs	lb.	6.25 -	6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.75 -	.76
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.68 -	.69
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.57 -	.58
natural, bgs.	lb.	.52 -	.53
Carbazole, 96%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80 -	—
90%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 -	—
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).			
Diethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.225 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.235 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.215 -	—
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 -	.07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 -	.06
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 -	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 -	—
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 -	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 -	—
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 -	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 -	—
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.83 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 -	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 -	—

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.	lb.	1.50 -	1.70
decorticated, cs.	lb.	1.70 -	1.75
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.08 -	1.10
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.00 -	1.05
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70 -	1.10
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50	-23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.29 -	.32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾-	—
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Casein,[1] acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't pts.	lb.	.24 -	—
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¾-	—
Rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.25¾-	—
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.26¼-	—
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill	bls.	.60	Nom.
regular, bls.	lb.	.55	Nom.
shortstick	lb.	.53	Nom.
broken	lb.	.51	Nom.
China, bls.	lb.	.60	Nom.
rolls, select, bls.	lb.	.53	Nom.
broken, bls.	lb.	.52	Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.	lb.	.61	Nom.
all thin, bls.	lb.	.62	Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bkts.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	75.00 -	—
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	19.00 -	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.00
synth., bots.	lb.	19.00 -	—
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50 -	—
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.33½-	.34
French	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 -	—
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 -	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35 -	—
kgs., works	lb.	.37 -	—
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	1.50 -	—
smaller lots, kgs., same basis	lb.	2.00 -	—
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 -	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50 -	—
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00 -	—
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Roman, bls.	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va.	ton.	35.40 -	—
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.	ton.	35.80 -	—
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis.	ton.	32.50 -	—
Penn.	ton.	34.80 -	—
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 -	.07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0285-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0225-	—
powdered, 65% tan	lb.	.065 -	—
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00 -	—
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	8.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50 -	—
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00	-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00 -	—
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93 -	.96
dms.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.	lb.	.32 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Chlorine,[1,3,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
contracts	lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 -	—
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
2, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
1, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 -	.22
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.80 -	—
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.82 -	—
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.	lb.	1.00 -	—
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½-	—
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½-	—
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -	—
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bot.	lb.	6.03 -	6.09
Cinchona bark,[4] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.19	Nom
yellow, quill, bgs.	lb.	.19	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89	+ .13½*
Cinchonidine, sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.53	+ .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62	+ .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60	+ .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42	+ .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.	lb.	3.70 -	3.80
dms.	lb.	3.50 -	3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.			
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.62½	Nom.
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	2.85 -	4.75
Citrine ointment,[3] cns., dms., jars	lb.	.98 -	1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75 -	3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00 -	7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar	lb.	.21 -	.21½
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 -	—
c.l., works	lb.	8.25 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.07½-	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.08½-	—
Coaltar, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75 -	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	9.25 -	—
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	.83¾-	—
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58 -	—
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½-	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04 -	—
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25 -	—
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32 -	.35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44 -	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84 -	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Resinate, fused A, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	—
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	—
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	—
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	—
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.38½-	—
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.62 -	—
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.00 -	—

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	lb.	.75 -	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	9.75 -	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25 -	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.21 -	.23
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 -	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 -	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 -	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.11
blue, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks.	
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
cns.	lb.	.23 -	.29½
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21 -	.22
cns.	lb.	.25 -	.31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.84 -	.85
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.11½-	.12
Coltsfoot leaves, ogs.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.14 -	.22
Conium leaves, bls.	lb.	1.18 -	1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.47 -	.49
S.A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50 -	.52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	—
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	.50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½-	.20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.23¼-	.24
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.12 -	.14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34 -	.38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15 -	5.10
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16¾-	.20
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works	lb.	.19½-	.28¼
red, com'l, kgs.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.20
Resinate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	-10.05
bags in drums	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., 25, wks.	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 -	—
Copra, Coast, ship't	lb.	No prices	
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.11½	Nom.
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.13	Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Cornsugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.62 -	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.54 -	—
Cornsyrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.66 -	—
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.74 -	—
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.39 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.34 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 -	—
meal, 8%, S. E. mills	ton.	38.60 -	—
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib. 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.90 -	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't	lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.58½-	—
Creosote, beechwood, bots.	lb.	1.04 -	—
chys., dms.	lb.	.85 -	—
Carbonate, bots., chys.	lb.	2.10 -	2.30
Coaltar solut., tanks, wks.	gal.	.141 -	—
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.80 -	.77
Oil, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½-	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works	gal.	.26 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.13 -	.16½
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28 -	—
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18 -	—
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs.		9.50 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.00 -	—
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.09¼-	—
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	9.50 -	—

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.70 -	.80
powd., cs.	lb.	.80 -	.90
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.27 -	.28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.15¾-	.16¼
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.14¾-	.15¼
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.14¾-	.15¼
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.14¾-	.15¼
Cyanamide,[6,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton.	1.53½-	—
gran., fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.	unit-ton.	1.62½-	—
Cyanide-chloride mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾-	—
slabs, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16 -	—
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23 -	—
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27 -	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	—
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25 -	—
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
neutral, bbls.	lb.	.27½-	.29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
l.c.l., Chicago	100 lbs.	4.20 -	—
white, bgs., c.l., Chi.	100 lbs.	3.95 -	—
l.c.l., Chicago	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	9.50	-11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2170-	.2200
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220-	.2250
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070-	.2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works,	lb.	.25 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 -	—
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.105 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.112 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.095 -	—
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—

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We invite inquiries from manufacturers considering Canadian distribution—*present and post war period*—for products which we can manufacture and/or sell exclusively throughout Canada. Forty salesmen are now contacting Industries, Hospitals, Schools, Public Buildings, etc. Branch offices and warehouses are in operation from Coast to Coast. Negotiations will, if desired, be treated in strict confidence.

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Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast	ton.	22.00 - 25.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	55.00 - 60.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	85.00 - 90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.10 - .16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l.,	ton.	No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	lb.	.02 - .03
	lb.	.02 - .03
l.c.l.	lb.	04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal cns., works	lb.	.25½- —
1-gal. cns., same basis	lb.	.27½- —
returnable dms., c.l., divd.,	lb.	.2070- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2120- —
tanks, divd	lb.	.20 - —
Sebacate, dms., works	lb.	.45 - .47
Tartrate, dms	lb.	.92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
tanks	lb.	.14 - —
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 - —
refd., 99%, dms	lb.	.30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.3020- —
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2120- .2170
l.c.l.	lb.	.2170- .2220
tanks	lb.	.2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
tanks	lb.	.12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works	lb.	.22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.60 - .65
Digiycol laurate, dms	lb.	.31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19 - —
Dilseed, cleaned, bgs	lb.	.10 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.17 - .17½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.1970- .2000
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.2020- .2050
tanks, divd	lb.	.19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.85 - —
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 99° min.	lb.	.18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs	lb.	.35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.16 - —
oily, dms	lb.	.06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd.	lb.	.44 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene, dms	gal.	.59 - .61
tanks	gal.	.51 - —
dest., dist., dms	gal.	.55 - .58
tanks	gal.	.45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms	lb.	.43 - .45
cns.	lb.	.48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls	lb.	.25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons,	lb.	.33 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).		
Divi-Divi,[6] bgs	ton.	80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF,	bls.	.50 - 1.50
dom., bls	lb.	.36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls	lb.	.07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns	lb.	2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs	lb.	.90 - .95

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	5.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—

Black, D&C black, No. 1	lb.	8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6	lb.	13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.55 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—

Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns.	lb.	17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 9	lb.	6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18	lb.	13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3	lb.	21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8	lb.	7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

16	Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65 -	.70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50 -	1.00
52	Victoria violet	lb.	.80 -	1.00
165	Lake red C	lb.	.70 -	.80
170	Fast red A[4]	lb.	.56 -	.60
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 -	.90
189	Lake red R, powd	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35 -	.42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42 -	.45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 -	2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 -	.80
289	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90 -	1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.85 -	.88
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.85 -	.90
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 -	.85
324	Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58 -	.70
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 -	1.30
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80 -	.85
401	Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45 -	.60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66 -	.70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60 -	.70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70 -	.73
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.55 -	.57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.63 -	.65
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40 -	.60
502	Direct azcrin G	lb.	.75 -	.80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.80 -	1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20 -	1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50 -	1.00
529	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.85 -	1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.50 -	.54
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35 -	.45
582	Direct green B	lb.	.50 -	.55
584	Direct green G	lb.	.50 -	.55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85 -	1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70 -	.73
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35 -	.50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15 -	.18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 -	1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20 -	.25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45 -	1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.26 -	.50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40 -	—
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 -	.54
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 -	.50
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30 -	.50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75 -	.80

Black:—

863	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.38 -	.44

Blue:—

1078	Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00 -	—
1078	Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	6.00 -	—

Brown:—

	Brown	lb.	1.15 -	—

Green:—

1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00 -	—
	Green	lb.	.75 -	—

Orange:—

24	Fudan I	lb.	.75 -	—
	Fudan shade	lb.	.75 -	—

Red:—

75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05 -	—
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.95 -	—
680	Oil violet	lb.	.50 -	—
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink),	lb.	2.50 -	—
1080	Anthraquinone,[6] violet base	lb.	6.00 -	—

Yellow:—

15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90 -	—
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75 -	—
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40 -	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—

246	Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50 -	—
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85 -	—
861	Indulin	lb.	.87 -	—
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50 -	—
909	New blue P	lb.	1.30 -	—
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00 -	—
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90 -	—
1180	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85 -	—

Blue:—

714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05 -	1.10

Brown:—

231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47 -	.62
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65 -	—
295	Resorcin dark brown R,	lb.	.66 -	—
832	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47 -	.62
796	Phosphin	lb.	4.05 -	—

Green:—

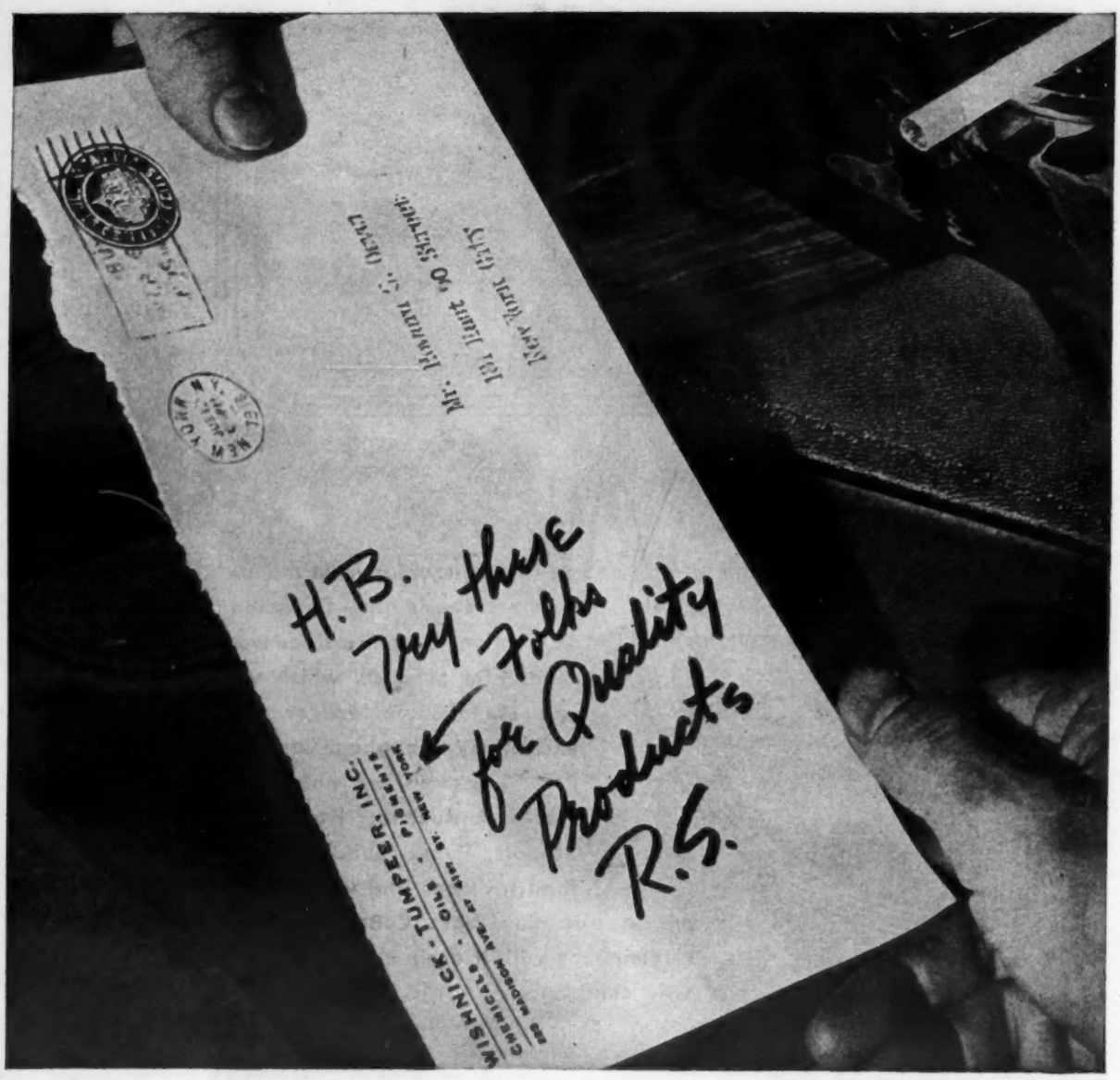
5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00 -	—
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35 -	—
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00 -	—
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15 -	—
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58 -	—
924	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55 -	—
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00 -	—

Orange:—

10	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44 -	—
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41 -	—
27	Orange G	lb.	.50 -	—
31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42 -	—
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B,	lb.	.68 -	—
151	Orange Y	lb.	.21 -	.33
161	Orange R	lb.	34 -	—

Red:—

79	Ponceau R	lb.	.48 -	—
88	Fast red B	lb.	1.05 -	—
176	Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54 -	—
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60 -	—
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72 -	.75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60 -	—
252	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68 -	—
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10 -	—
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50 -	—
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50 -	—
768	Eosin G	lb.	1.50 -	—
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45 -	—



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Foreign Office: London, England

WITCO

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
533 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks.
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .18 - .19
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz. 21.00 - 23.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .63 - —
hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or mors..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks .....lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1290
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
W. of Rockies, same basis, lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[1,6] dms., c.l....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots., 5 oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 10.55 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dm.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 14.00 - 17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton. 17.00 - 20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 - 12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton. 12.75 - 16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton. 17.00 - 19.00
N. C., works.....ton. 17.00 - 19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs. ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.....gal. 19.00 - 20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton. 78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton. 66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton. 33.00 - —
Washed gravel, 70° or more Ca F_2, mines..lb. 33.00 - —
65% Ca F_2, mines.....lb. 32.00 - —
60% Ca F_2, mines.....lb. 31.00 - —
less than 60% Ca F_2, mines, lb. 33.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,6,8] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 - 15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
imp., c.l., bgs.....ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dums., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l. works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cassa, lb. .39 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .03½- —
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .51
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24¼- .24½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 12.00 - 13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/38, bgs., c.l. same basis, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/62, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —

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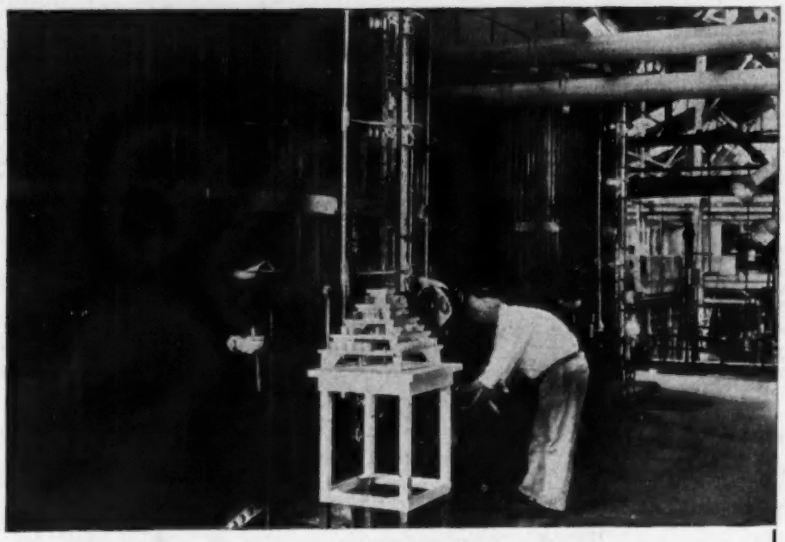
OPD—8-2-1943 16

INSIDE NEWS

AUGUST PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1943

New Process Doubles Sugar Yield From Cane Juice



To preserve vitamin content in the new sugar, a dehydrating method similar to that in drying blood serum is used.

By a new process of making sugar, a sweetener has been produced which retains the high mineral and vitamin content of the raw cane juice. This new sugar is seen as a boon to civilization in that it will help to combat tooth decay resulting from diets deficient in minerals and vitamins.

Preservation of the vitamins in the new sugar is made possible by processing the cane juice without the use of high temperatures, the process being a dehydrating method similar to that used in drying blood serum. In brief, this is how the sugar is made: The cane juice is filtered and treated with a solvent to kill the bacteria, the solvent evaporating and leaving nothing harmful in the sugar. Then the juice is frozen, giving pure water ice crystals intermingled with a solution which is more concentrated by virtue of the removal of the water contained in the ice crystals. Next, the frozen mass is chipped and placed in a centrifuge bowl which separates the sugar solution from the ice. A repetition of the freezing and centrifuging process several times produces a cold-process syrup which has not been subjected to heat at any time. To this syrup is added a small quantity of a grain extract (wheat, flax, barley) which has the property of altering the attraction of the cane juice for the water.

This syrup is now readily dried to a crystal or powder form by any of the standard equipment used in dehydrating eggs or milk. The resulting product is a cream-colored, sweet-tasting substance with a distinctive flavor, differing from other sugar in that it has a tartness found in very sweet orange juice.

Analysis of the new sweetener shows a 3½% mineral content, together with the vitamins A, B complex, C and K.

The sugar yield from the cane juice is said to be doubled by the new process, as it is possible to obtain only about half the sugar of the juice by the customary crystallization method. (400)

* * *

Increasing the fish population by methods similar to the use of fertilizers for agriculture is a British idea. The addition of nitrogenous compounds and phosphates to the water in a small Scottish loch by a leading marine biologist, increased the flounder catch ten times by weight. (401)

Fertilizer Seed Affects Seed Germination

Investigations show that the method of placing fertilizer on snap beans apparently affects the germination of the seed. The result shows that fertilizer mixed with the surface soil immediately before planting caused a reduction in seed germination ranging from 1% to as much as 35%. The injury appears to be greater when there is a scarcity of moisture, since the concentration of the fertilizer salt is then greater. Placing the fertilizer on top of the row caused a limited amount of injury in some of the planting and apparently took place when there was enough rainfall to carry the salt downward to the vicinity of the seed. The damage was least severe with this method when no rain fell for several days after planting.

Fertilizer placed in bands two inches to each side and two inches below the seed level apparently produced no injury to the seed and produced stands fully as good as those obtained in the unfertilized check row, irrespective of the soil moisture content. The seed germinated in, and the tap root grew into, a zone of soil between the bands of fertilizer which was comparatively free from any appreciable concentration of salts because of the limited lateral movement of the solution from the bands of fertilizer.

Fertilizer placed in a band directly beneath the seed reduced the stand of seedlings by as much as 22%. In most cases this was about as injurious as the first method reported where the fertilizer was mixed with the soil at the surface. (402)

Cranberry Research

Increased yields of cranberry sauce were reported when the extraction of the berries with water at 185° to 195°F. for 20 to 25 minutes was used instead of the usual short time extraction at the boiling point. By employing this method it was stated that pectin is conserved and a sauce of improved quality results.

Cranberries were found to contain small amounts of riboflavin, pantonthenic acid, and thiamin not previously reported. About 25% of the cranberry crops is now used for canned or other manufactured products. Cranberry juice and cranberry sauce were shown to be definitely bacterio-static for many bacteria of the food poisoning group. There were also indications that these foods had a marked cleansing action in the mouth. (403)

* * *

It is learned that upon the request of the Department of Agriculture, the War Production Board is allocating sufficient metal for the production of 150,000 pressure cookers needed for this year's canning season. It was stated that these pressure cookers will be distributed by the Department of Agriculture under a rationing system through County USDA War Boards. (404)

Glue, hide, 299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
301-302, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
303-304, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
305-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] C.P., BP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd, zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
C.P., USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

Glycerin, saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
Soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo.

Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.10 - 5.15
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½

Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .03¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .03⅜- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras)
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —

Green, chrome, reduced, 11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks., lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).

NATIONAL CAN

PLANTS: NEW YORK • BOSTON • BALTIMORE • CHICAGO • HAMILTON, OHIO • FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Motion Picture Demonstrates Canning Methods

A full color 16 mm. motion picture with sound called "Canning the Victory Crop," was released for public distribution. In order to assist the millions of Americans who are going to do their own canning this fall, home economists who have specialized in this field will demonstrate canning methods approved by the Department of Agriculture. There will also be a booklet containing time charts, recipes, and detailed instructions for "putting up" all kinds of fruits and vegetables available at cost for distribution among the audiences who view the film. (405)

Now You See 'Em— *Now You Don't!*

American soldiers' lives are saved—in untold numbers—by modern technics of "smoke screen" maneuvers. The "HC-SMOKE" must be carried in containers specially made for the purpose. Providing such containers for "smoke"—and for a variety of other military products too—is one of the many essential wartime jobs we are doing at National Can. (406)

Bean Varieties Resist Halo Blight

Several selections of green and wax snap bean varieties have been made at a well-known university which give promise of being resistant to halo blight and anthracnose. These two diseases are the two most troublesome in the northern Maine climate. Selections were made from crosses of Hercules with Conserva and Hercules with Brittle Wax and show promise for canned and frozen packs. The strains are being continued for further tests. (407)

* * *

A new chemical compound, which really works in killing odors, including skunk, putrefaction odors, kitchen odors, etc., is being used by hospitals. (408)

Technical Topics

ALL-PURPOSE SOAP—A new specification covering two types of all-purpose soap for use by army personnel throughout the world under varying conditions of water hardness, and for a wide variety of diverse uses such as hand washing, laundry, general cleaning, shaving, shampooing, etc., has just been released. Samples of the new soap are now being subjected to actual use tests as well as laboratory studies. (409)

SYNTHETIC INSECTICIDE—A new synthetic insecticide has recently been developed which promises to offer considerable assistance in augmenting depleted supplies of rotenone for agricultural crop protection. Tests of the new product at several State Experimental Stations are said to indicate that the addition of 2% to agricultural dusts cuts in half the amount of rotenone required to do an effective insect-killing job. (410)

ALLIGATOR OIL—The alligator, plentiful in Brazilian rivers, may be controlled by its new industrial value. In addition to the skins, the oil, mixed with fuel oil, is being used by an electric power plant. The liver oil has been found of value in cosmetics. (411)

WATER SOLUBLE CELLULOSE (sodium cellulose glycolate) is a gelatin substitute developed abroad which may replace in many products agar-agar, gum arabic and tragacanth, and may have uses as a stabilizer in food products. (412)

RUBBER-LIKE CONDENSATION PRODUCTS obtained from sulphur and olefines, or from polysuphides and other organic compounds, can be dissolved in crude and refined basic fractions of coaltar to produce clear solutions useful as paints and in impregnating. The rubber-like compounds are particularly resistant to the action of solvents and have been found important for technical purposes. (413)

CHLORINATED PARAFFINS when treated with alcoholic or concentrated aqueous caustic alkali, or subjected to pyrolysis, split off hydrogen chloride and form double bond compounds that may in turn be reacted with malic, maleic, and similar acids to form oily condensation products having drying properties which may be used directly in paints, varnishes, and lacquers. Air-dried films from the condensation products or their soluble ester products have a hardness comparable with that of copal varnish, while baked films are as hard as stove enamel. (414)

ALLYL PHTHALATE is being investigated for producing hard, heat-resistant finishes on metals. Its use for coating food containers after the war is also being discussed, although technical problems concerned with the sealing of such containers with the new coating have not as yet been completely solved. (415)

BENTONITE is suggested as a suspension agent for bituminous emulsion paints of high covering power suitable for coloring road surfaces, especially concrete, and for camouflage purposes. The 10-12 percent dispersions of bitumen may be pigmented with such materials as iron oxides, chromium oxide, or carbon black. Alkali caseinates may also be used to emulsify the bitumen. (416)

SUBSTITUTE FOR SHELLAC — Nige wax, produced by a Guatemalan insect resembling the Asiatic lac, was recently suggested as a possible substitute for shellac. Indians in the interior of Guatemala use the material to finish ornamented gourds and wooden art objects. Commercial production is not as yet reported. (417)

RHENIUM is being extracted from the flue dusts obtained in the roasting of Western molybdenum ores, utilizing a process developed by two Tennessee chemists. The rare metal has a high melting point, exceeded only by that of tungsten, and its density is exceeded only by those of platinum, iridium and osmium. (418)

HYDROBROMIC ACID PRODUCTION can be considerably facilitated and rendered more suitable for technical performance by carrying it out in a two-stage process . In the first stage of the process described, sulphur bromide is formed by dissolving sulphur in elementary bromine, while in the second stage the sulphur bromide, additional elementary bromine, and water are reacted to form hydrobromic acid and sulphuric acid. (419)

SODIUM SULPHITE is incorporated in a new British soap to combat dermatitis caused by formaldehyde synthetic resin glues employed in aircraft construction. An acid liquid soap is also offered for casein adhesives. (420)

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Manufacturers of

SANITARY PACKERS CANS • PLAIN AND LITHOGRAPHED CANS FOR FOODS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES • STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

Deliveries Subject to Priority Ratings

(*Advertisement*)

Green dyes (see Dyes, green).			
Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.11	- .12
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.48	- .49
Wood, bls.	lb.	.05	- .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.	lb.	1.75	- 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.	lb.	2.40	- 2.74
Guanidine carbonate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.57	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.58-	.73½
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	No prices	
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .17½
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26	- .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.33	- .35
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs.	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.60	- .65
Camphor (see C).			
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.55¾-	—
31, same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
32, same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
33, same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
34, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
35, same basis	lb.	.15⅞-	—
36, same basis	lb.	.12⅝-	—
37, same basis	lb.	.18⅛-	—
38, same basis	lb.	.12¼-	—
39, same basis	lb.	.10⅝-	—
40, same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
41, same basis	lb.	.11⅝-	—
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅜-	—
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12⅝-	—
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¼-	—
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅜-	—
Gum, copal, East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
unscraped, same basis, lb.		.09 -	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
unscraped, same basis, lb.		.07½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis	lb.	.07¼-	—
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.27⅜-	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Singapore Kasak, bold, bgs., same basis	lb.	.22⅜-	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.11⅜-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.16⅜-	—
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11⅜-	—
MA, same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
MB, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.07⅜-	—
Manila, Bocas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bska., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
dark, light, same basis, lb.		.14½-	—
white, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
B, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
C, same basis	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Gum, copal, Manila, Loba:— CBB, same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
CNE, same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
D, same basis	lb.	.12⅜-	—
DBB, same basis	lb.	.11 -	—
DU, same basis	lb.	.06⅞-	—
DK, same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
MA, same basis	lb.	.09⅜-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.07⅛-	—
MB, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
WS, same basis	lb.	.11⅜-	—
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.07⅜-	—
whse, entry point, c.l., lb.		.06⅜-	—
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bska., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
bold, pale scraped, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis	lb.	.12⅜-	—
pale chips, bold, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
pale nubs, WCB, same basis	lb.	.13⅜-	—
small chips, same basis	lb.	.11⅜-	—
SG, same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
seeds and dust, same basis, lb.		.08⅜-	—
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23⅜-	—
mixed, same basis	lb.	.17⅜-	—
chips, small, same basis	lb.	.12⅜-	—
cuttings of split, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.			
Gum, dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.35¾-	—
A/C, same basis	lb.	.31¼-	—
A/D, same basis	lb.	.28⅝-	—
A/E, same basis	lb.	.25⅝-	—
B, same basis	lb.	.34⅜-	—
C, same basis	lb.	.28⅝-	—
D, same basis	lb.	.25⅜-	—
E, same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
F, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l.	lb.	.30⅝-	—
2, bgs., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
3, bgs., same basis	lb.	.12⅝-	—
chips, cs., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
dust, bgs., same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
seeds, cs., same basis	lb.	.17⅝-	—
Gum dammar l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.			
Elemi,[1] cns.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points, divd.	lb.	.10 -	.11
l.c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	.10
other points, divd.	lb.	10½-	.12
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Gamboge, pipe., cs.	lb.	No stocks.	
powd., bbls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.14	- .36

Gum, kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis....lb. .16 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .45 - —
No. 2, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.., lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs....lb 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.lb. .97½- —
Soammony, cs....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs....lb. .10 - .11

Gum, tragacanth, No. 1, cs...lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered....lb. .07½- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald...ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va....ton. 9.00 - —

Gypsum, Terra Alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y...lb.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla....ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn, berries, bgs....lb. .55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls....lb. .82 - .83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2....lb. .30 - —
No. 3....lb. .28 - —
No. 4....lb. .26 - —
No. 5....lb. .24 - —
Hematine, paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2....lb. .13½- —
No. 3....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, bgs....lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, lbs....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .23 - .24
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3....gal. .10¼- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.. Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).

Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3....gal. .10¼- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .08¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1....lb. .24 - —
No. 2....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthammol, N.F., bots....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, cs....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls....lb. .28 - .50
powd....lb. .52 - .83
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50 lbs., djns....lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., divd....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns....lb. .84 - .87
scales....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots....lb. 3.15 - 3.53
syrup, cbys., bots....lb. .53 - .59
cbys....lb. .39 - .40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns....lb. .82 - —
powd., cns....lb. .52 - —
kgs....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns....lb. .59 - .63
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 96%, kgs....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .08
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls....lb. .32 - .36
scales, dms....lb. .44 - .47
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works..lb. .0760- —
tanks, works....lb. .102 - —
Propionate, dms., works....lb. .45 - .55
Isopentane, dms., works....gal. .25 - —
Isophorone, dms., works....lb.
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .13
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.. lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l....lb. .06½- —
tanks....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .52 - .53
resin, lump, cns....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs....lb. .45 - .55

K

Kamala, tins....lb. .39 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., blk, tank.gal. .04⅝- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.gal. .04½- .04⅝
Okla.-Tex.,41-43 w.w.,tank.gal. .04½- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .07 - .07¼
46 w.w., tanks....gal. .07 - —
47 w.w., tanks....gal. .07¼- —
San Francisco, tanks....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs....lb. .10 - .15

Bemis Multiwall Paper Bags

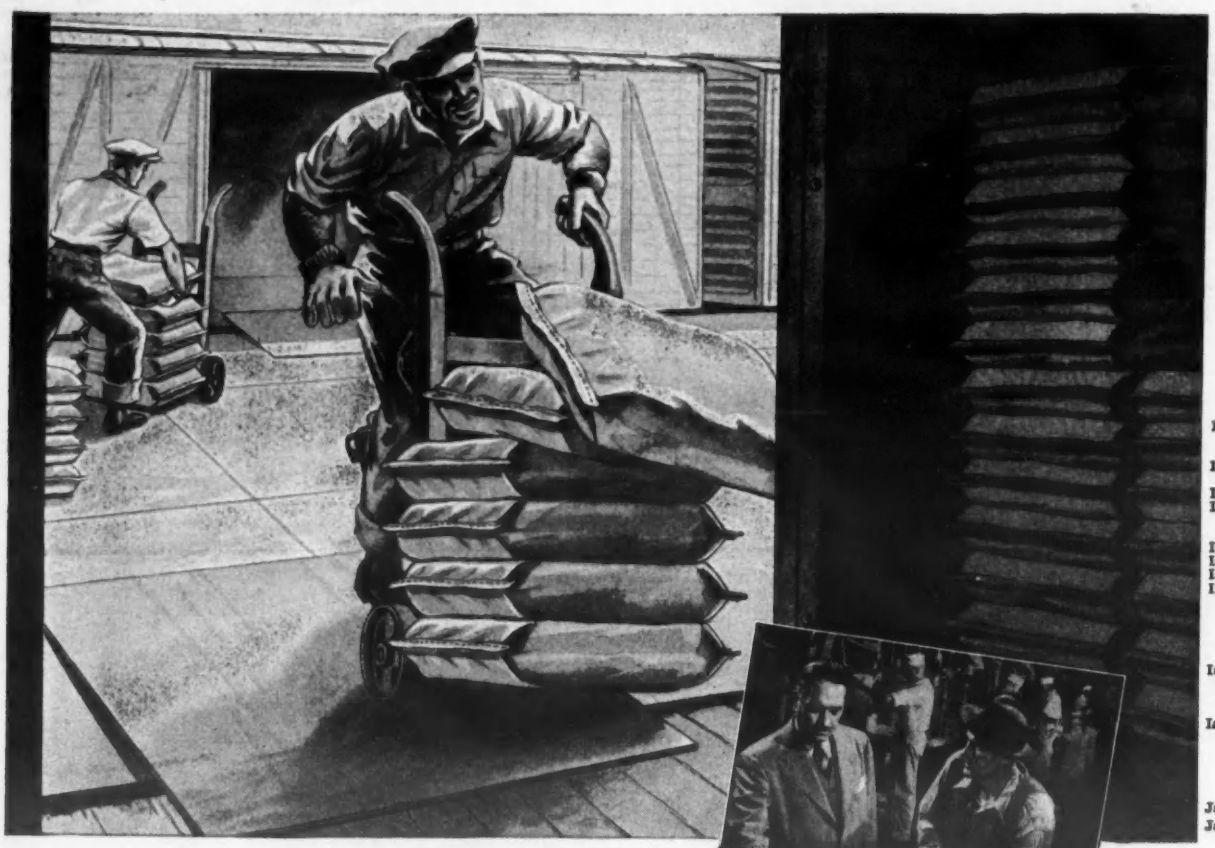
ARE HIGH IN STRENGTH...LOW IN COST

If you're looking for immediate delivery of low-cost shipping bags with extra strength to deliver your product safely to the job, let us hear from you.

Bemis Multiwall Bags have what it takes in your industry. They reduce shipping and handling damage because Bemis specifications for paper strength exceed, not just equal, Consolidated Freight Classification requirements. This extra strength keeps your production line moving, too, by reducing breakage.

Bemis Multiwall Paper Bag factories are located strategically to give you quick service. On unusually large orders or in an emergency more than one plant will go into production for you if necessary.

Why not talk over your multiwall bag needs with us? Let us show you what we honestly believe is the best multiwall bag built. Let us prove that Bemis service is unexcelled.



IT PAYS TO TALK TO THE BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER BAG EXPERT

Whether your problem is one of bags, packing methods or machines, storage or shipping, the counsel of Bemis experts is yours for the asking. Often these men show bag users how to increase production and cut costs in the packing room.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Peoria, Ill. • East Pepperell, Mass. • Mobile, Ala.
San Francisco, Calif. • Wilmington, Calif. • St. Helens, Oregon

Baltimore • Boston • Brooklyn
Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago
Denver • Detroit • Houston
Orleans • New York City • Norfolk • Oklahoma City • Omaha • St. Louis
Salina • Salt Lake City • Seattle • Wichita
Indianapolis • Kansas City
Los Angeles • Louisville • Memphis • Minneapolis • New

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] city, tres.....160 lbs.13.50 - —
Western, choice, tres....100 lbs.13.50 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, cyprus, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Spanish .....lb. .31 - .32
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[2] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots...lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs... ..lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l. lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basis sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 8.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich...ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, f.o.b. Longview, Ala..ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Linseed meal,[1] bulk, works, c.l. ton.40.00 - —
sacked, same basis, c.l..ton.43.50 - —
pea-size and pellets, same basis, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .06¼- —
other points.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —

TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL

Lithopone, ordinary bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac Cst., ½c. higher, l.c.l., ex whse, Pac Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .48 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[8,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
Magnesia carbonate, tech., Zone 2, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10¼- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs.....lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton. 84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[8] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton. 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works..ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11½- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Manganese sulphate, fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton. 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Mangrove bark, lf, and when, available, bgs.....ton. 60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton. 12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton. 15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .43 - .43½
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, to arrive, bls.....lb. .40½- .41
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb. 14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb. 13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, lots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, N.F. VI, fib. dms..lb. 2.89 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. cns..lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23, 3⅛x3⅛ in. pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3⅛x3⅛ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine,[6] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,8] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

Synthetic,[8,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A..gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

dms., c.l., E. of Miss...lb. .10¼- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .83 - —
Methyl acetone, natural, group B, tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

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...SKELLYSOLVE SERVICE
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That is exactly why so many users of solvents depend on *Skellysolve*—and on *Skellysolve Service.* When an emergency arises—Skellysolve Service meets it. When you must have the right type of solvent and must have it f-a-s-t—Skellysolve Service *gets it there.* When you have a problem that requires specialized technical knowledge—Skellysolve Service tackles it with sleeves rolled up.

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SKELLYSOLVE
in the **OIL, PAINT,** *and* **DRUG FIELD**

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLYSOLVE
SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 300 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms.. works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacq., c.l., bgs..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
biotite, c.l., bgs.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .13½- —
Zone B.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .15½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .15¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all states not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine, hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s..ton.80.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.75.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
pkgs., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. No price
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs.....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. .36½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .15

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.125.00 -145.00
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .98
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).

3

"BRASS TACK" FEATURES of Kellin and Esskol

Kellin and Esskol body remarkably fast, and save precious kettle hours.

Kellin and Esskol dry hard in record time.

Kellin and Esskol quickly develop films of ultimate waterproofness.

Kellin and Esskol are two outstanding products of Spencer Kellogg Research, whose availability is certainly the essence of timeliness. Made from *domestic* raw materials, they are being used in volume, in place of chinawood oil and dehydrated castor oil, in specification finishes and for a number of civilian purposes.

A Spencer Kellogg representative would like to give you the details of these and other features of Kellin and Esskol.

Get in touch with your Spencer Kellogg office, or write us direct.

SPENCER KELLOGG and Sons, Inc.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Keep Buying War Bonds

Oil, cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb.25.00 Nom.
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.11.00 -13.00
rectified, cns.....lb.11.50 15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.15.00 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.45 - 1.50
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots.....lb.25.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .82½- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Oil, cinnamon bark oil, bots..lb.25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Java, cns.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -85.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram..per million units. .19 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Oil, geranium, Russian, cns...lb.17.90 -18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns... lb. 8.25 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 8.65 - 8.75
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -30.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1530- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1590- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1490- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .22½- .23
300 vis., No. 8 col.,0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col. 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - .26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.50 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[6] exp., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 6.50 Nom.
Oiticica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
independent brands, cns..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots....lb.195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y., lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 220° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal. .09¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
import cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 5.50 - 6.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 5.80 - 6.95
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
dms. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Pimento, refy., cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18 - —
Martinez, Cal....§.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red.[6] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.35
dms. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 7.50 -13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb.16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb.12.75 -13.75
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1299- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 6.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities..gal. .30 - .33
tanks .....gal. .24¼- —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Tung,[1,6] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.34.00 -35.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.

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PINE
FOREST
Brought To You Through . . .
AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS
Pure Oils Distilled Especially For Us . .
Oil of White Cedar
Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure
Exceptionally Fine Quality
Oil of Balsam Fir American
Oil of Pine Needles American
Oil of Juniper Leaves American
(Juniperus Communis)
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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, wheat germ, dms., 100-gal.	gal.	10.00	- —
25-gal.	gal.	12.50	- —
10-gal.	gal.	13.50	- —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42	- .45
65/75, vis., c.l.	gal.	.36	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42	- .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.45	- .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44½	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½	- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.49	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.55	- .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.57	- .60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½	- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.64	- .67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	- .74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.72	- .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	- —
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	- —
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	- —
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.62	- —
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½	- —
180 vis., 5 bbls.	gal.	.65½	- —
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.77	- —
Wintergreen, North, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 8.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 3.00
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Ylang-ylang, bots.	lb.	17.00	-18.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	40.00	-45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.	lb.	.1054	- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	7.00	-11.00
crushed, 8 mesh., bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	8.00	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
200 mesh., c.l., mines.	ton.	11.00	- —
100 mesh., c.l., mines.	ton.	15.00	- —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00	- —
lumps, same basis.	ton.	7.00	- —
spalls, same basis.	ton.	5.00	- —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots.	lb.	13.00	- —
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25	- —
smaller lots, cns.	lb.	13.50	-13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼	- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾	- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½	- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.13	- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼	- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.	lb.	.13	- —
Other points	lb.	.12¼	- —
Dinitroanilin toner,[1] same basis.	lb.	1.05	- —
Orange, molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.41	- —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kegs., works.	lb.	.80	- —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80	- 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45	- .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
sweet, bls.	lb.	.17	- .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14½	- .15
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.12	- 1.15
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45	- 146
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60	- .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	- .18
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18	- .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	- .17
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.06½	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	- .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82	- —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11	- —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	3.75	- 4.15

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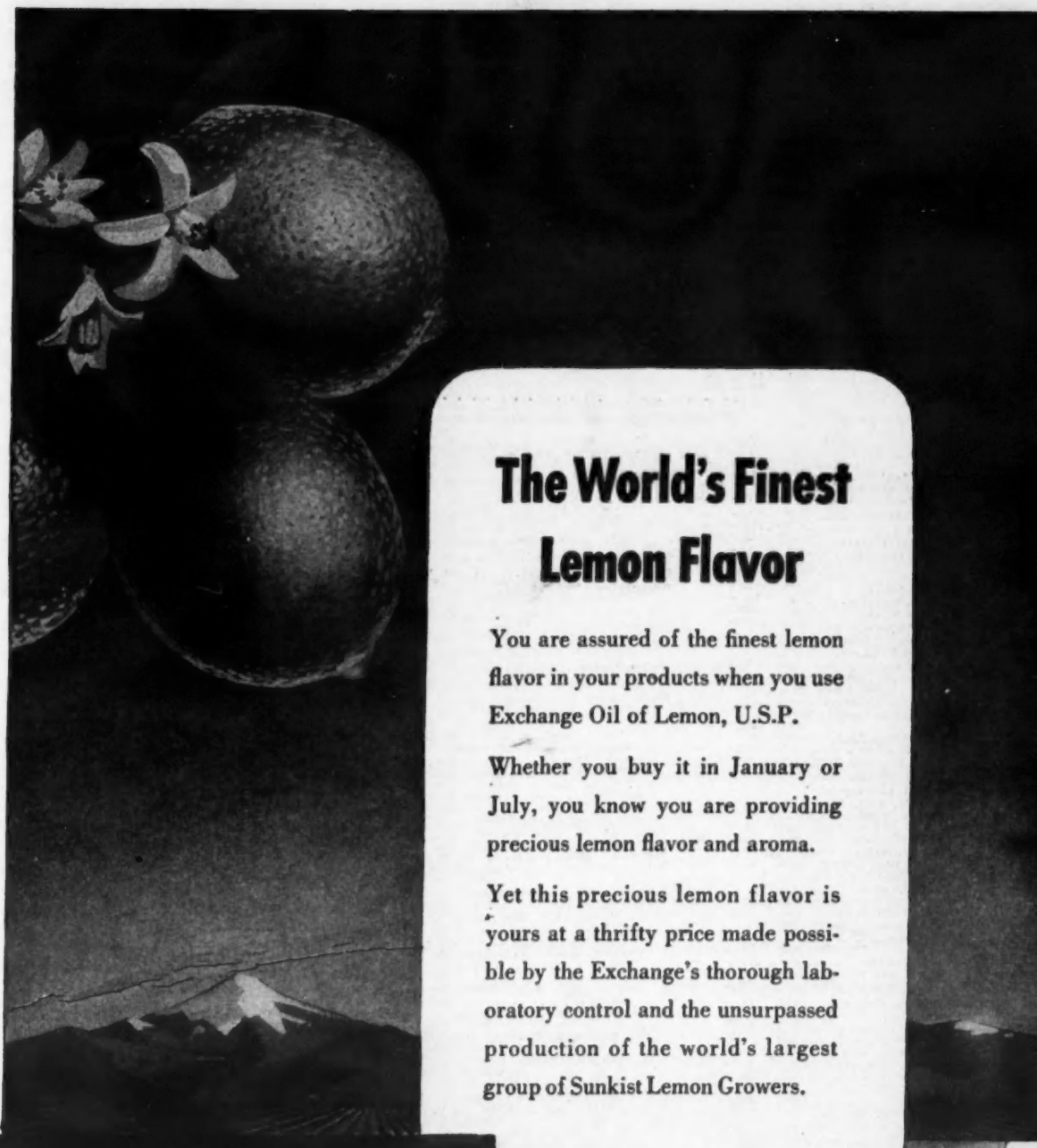
Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	3.55	- 3.65
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .37
good, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.32	- .33
Paprika, Spanish, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.48	- .49
good, bgs.	lb.	.42	- .43
medium, bgs.	lb.	.34	- .35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32	- —
Paracymene, dms., extra, c.l., works.	lb.	.1595	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1645	- —
tanks	lb.	.1545	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- .13
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½	- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼	- —
124-126 AMP, bbls., same fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05	- —
123-125 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520	- —
125-127 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520	- —
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0560	- —
130-132 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585	- —
131-133 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585	- —
133-135 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0615	- —
135-137 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0640	- —
Paraffin, fully refined, slabs, loose, 138-140 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0715	- —
143-145 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0810	- —
149-151 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.1050	- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.			
Paraformaldehyde,[6,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.23	- —
100 to 900 lbs., works.	lb.	.24	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12	- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15	- —
USP, cnc., cbys.	lb.	.35	- .45
Paranisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75	- —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.45	- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48	- —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21	- .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- .25
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21	- .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.80	- —
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	- —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.00	- —
tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.33½	- .35½
less than barrel lots.	lb.	.40	- —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	- —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.50	- —
Pentane,[1] Group 3, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.11	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.19	- —
tanks	gal.	.07½	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gal.	gal.	.55	- —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0665	- .0675
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0705	- .0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
Red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .20½
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.31	- .32
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.22½	- .23
Niger, bgs.	lb.	.21	- .22
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½	- .23
Tanganika, bgs.	lb.	.20½	- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
import, bls.	lb.	.96	- 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782	- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832	- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832	- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932	- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932	- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3.	lb.	.021	- —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	6.03	- —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	- —
USP, amber, fiber dms.	lb.	.03¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.04¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	- —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	- —
soft., c.l.	lb.	.05¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells,			
California, heavy grades.	bbl.	.93	- 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	- —
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.32	- 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86	- 1.36
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.75	- 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	- 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central,	bbl.	.95	- 1.25
West	bbl.	.78	- 1.04
Panhandle	bbl.	.80	- 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	- —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., group 3.	gal.	.18	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —



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Whether you buy it in January or July, you know you are providing precious lemon flavor and aroma.

Yet this precious lemon flavor is yours at a thrifty price made possible by the Exchange's thorough laboratory control and the unsurpassed production of the world's largest group of Sunkist Lemon Growers.

Exchange

OIL OF

LEMON

U. S. P.

Sold to the American Market exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

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Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
- Arkansas, No. 1 ... gal. .04 - —
- Nos. 2 and 3 ... gal. .03½ - —
- California, heavy ... bbl. 1.10 - 1.20
- light ... bbl. .95 - 1.00
- diesel, tanks ... gal. .03 - .05
- Group 3, No. 3 ... gal. .03½ - —
- No. 5 ... bbl. .85 - —
- No. 6 ... bbl. .80 - .85
- Kansas, No. 6 ... bbl. .85 - .90
- Oklahoma, No. 3 ... gal. .03½ - —
- No. 6 ... bbl. .90 - —
- 14-16 ... bbl. .97 - —
- Pennsylvania, No. 1 ... gal. .06⅝ - .06¾
- No. 2 ... gal. .06⅝ - .07
- No. 3 ... gal. .06½ - .07¼
- 36-40 gravity ... gal. .06⅝ - .06⅝
- bunker, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 1.65 - —
- Boston, Mass. ... bbl. 1.65 - —
- Charleston, Mass. ... bbl. 1.60 - —
- Houston, Tex. ... bbl. .85 - —
- Jacksonville, Fla. ... bbl. 1.60 - —
- New Orleans, La. ... bbl. .85 - —
- New York, N. Y. ... bbl. 1.65 - —
- Norfolk, Va. ... bbl. 1.65 - —
- Philadelphia, Pa. ... bbl. 1.65 - —
- Portland, Me. ... bbl. 1.65 - —
- Port Arthur, Tex. ... bbl. .85 - —
- Port Tampa, Fla. ... bbl. 1.55 - —
- Providence, R. I. ... bbl. 1.65 - —
- Savannah, Ga. ... bbl. 1.60 - —
- Texas City, Tex. ... bbl. .85 - —

Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
- California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd., Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
- Fort Wells, Wash. ... gal. .12 - —
- San Francisco ... gal. .11½ - —
- Willbridge, Ore. ... gal. .12 - —
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks ... gal. .11 - —
- Group 2, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07⅞ - —
- toluol type, tanks ... gal. .07⅝ - .07⅞

Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks ... gal. .10½ - —
- 198-290 b.r., tanks ... gal. .10¾ - —
- 246-397 b.r., tanks ... gal. .10¾ - —
- 312-408 b.r., tanks ... gal. .09 - —
- 362-458 b.r., tanks ... gal. .09 - —
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks ... gal. .10 - —
- Group 3, tanks ... gal. .06½ - —
- Gulf Coast, tanks ... gal. .06½ - —
- tankwagon, Baltimore ... gal. .12 - .13
- Boston ... gal. .12 - —
- Bridgeport, Conn ... gal. .1630 - —
- Buffalo ... gal. .1240 - —
- Camden, N. J. ... gal. .11 - —
- Chicago ... gal. .13½ - —
- Detroit ... gal. .1580 - —
- Hartford ... gal. .1630 - —
- Kansas City, Mo. ... gal. .1480 - —
- Lancaster, Pa. ... gal. .12 - —
- Milwaukee ... gal. .1440 - —
- Minneapolis ... gal. .1420 - —
- Newark (200 gal.) ... gal. .11 - —
- New York (200 gal.) ... gal. .11 - —
- Philadelphia ... gal. .11 - —
- Pittsburgh ... gal. .129 - —
- Providence ... gal. .13 - —
- Rochester ... gal. .1320 - —
- St. Louis ... gal. .1370 - —
- Syracuse ... gal. .14 - —
- Washington, D. C. ... gal. .13 - —
- Wilmington, Del. ... gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
- California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks ... gal. .12 - —
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks ... gal. .11 - —
- Group 3, tanks ... gal. .07½ - —
- Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks ... gal. .06⅝ - —
- tankwagon, Boston ... gal. .13 - —
- Bridgeport ... gal. .1730 - —
- Chicago ... gal. .1380 - —
- Detroit ... gal. .15 - —
- Milwaukee ... gal. .1440 - —
- Minneapolis ... gal. .1420 - —
- Newark ... gal. .12 - —
- New York ... gal. .12 - —
- Philadelphia ... gal. .125 - —
- St. Louis ... gal. .1470 - —

high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J. gal. .21½ - —
- No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis ... gal. .21½ - —
- No. 3, same basis ... gal. .22½ - —
- No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
- No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld. ... gal. .223 - —
- No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal. ... gal. .13½ - —

V.M.&P., at refinery:—
- California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 350 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo ... gal. .11 - —
- Richmond ... gal. .11½ - —
- Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash. ... gal. .12 - —
- 54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles ... gal. .10 - —
- San Francisco ... gal. .10½ - —
- Portland, Seattle ... gal. .11 - —
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks ... gal. .11 - —
- Group 3, tanks ... gal. .07½ - —
- Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks ... gal. .06½ - —
- tankwagon, Boston ... gal. .13 - —
- Chicago ... gal. .1380 - —
- Detroit ... gal. .15 - —
- Milwaukee ... gal. .1540 - —
- Minneapolis ... gal. .1520 - —
- Newark (200 gal.) ... gal. .125 - —
- New York ... gal. .12 - —
- Philadelphia ... gal. .123 - —
- Pittsburgh ... gal. .12½ - —
- St. Louis ... gal. .1470 - —

Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco) ... gal. .24 - —
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks ... gal. .11 - —
- Group 3, tanks ... gal. .07¼ - .07½

Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
- California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks ... gal. .11 - —
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks ... gal. .09½ - —
- Group 3, tanks ... gal. .06⅝ - —
- Pennsylvania, western, tanks ... gal. .07 - .07¼
- tankwagon, Baltimore ... gal. .13 - —
- Boston ... gal. .12 - —
- Chicago ... gal. .13½ - —
- Detroit ... gal. .1580 - —
- Milwaukee ... gal. .1440 - —
- Minneapolis ... gal. .1420 - —
- Newark ... gal. .11 - —
- New York ... gal. .11 - —
- Philadelphia ... gal. .11 - —
- Pittsburgh ... gal. .12½ - —
- St. Louis ... gal. .1370 - —
- Syracuse ... gal. .14 - —

Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns. ... lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs. ... lb. 3.50 - —

Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. ... lb. .10½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .11¼ - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .09½ - —

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. ... lb. .85 - —
- smaller lots ... lb. .87 - .89

yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. ... lb. .80 - —
- smaller lots ... lb. .82 - .87

Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt. ... lb. .55 - —
- smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .65 - .70

Phenyl chloride, dms. ... lb. .17 - —

Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots. ... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
- 100% solut., bots. ... lb. 4.40 - 5.00

Phenylethyl acetate, cns. ... lb. 5.00 - 5.25

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 - 15.00

Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
- Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
- commercial, kgs., works ... lb. 1.75 - —

Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms. ... lb. 13.75 - 14.75
- tech., fib. dms. ... lb. 12.00 - 12.50

Phosgene, tom lots, works ... lb. .19 - —

Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l. ... long ton. 2.00 - —
- 70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis ... long ton. 2.40 - —
- 72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis ... long ton. 3.00 - —
- 75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 probisions, same basis ... long ton. 4.00 - —
- 77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis ... long ton. 5.00 - —

Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.

finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum ... short ton. 2.75 - —
- 68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum ... short ton. 3.00 - —
- 70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum ... short ton. 3.25 - —

Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l. ... long ton. 4.30 - —
- 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis ... long ton. 4.80 - —
- 72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.30 - —
- refinery ground rock, same basis, long ton. 4.50 - —
- 30% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton. 4.70 - —
- 31% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton. 4.80 - —
- 32% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton. 5.00 - —
- 33% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton. 5.50 - —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - 4.4
- tins, export ... lb. .55 - —
- yellow,[6] dms. ... lb. .25 - —
- cs. ... lb. .28 - .25

Oxychloride,[6] cyls. ... lb. .15 - .18

Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - .12
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .13 - .14

Sesquisulphide, cs. ... lb. .38 - .42

Trichloride, cyls. ... lb. .15 - .16

Phthalamide, bbls., works ... lb. .35 - .40
- kgs., works ... lb. .45 - .50

Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., lb. .14½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15½ - —

Picnt leaves, bgs. ... lb. .08 - .09½

Picrotoxin, bots. ... oz. 3.00 - —

Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls. ... oz. 3.90 - 5.25

Nitrate, bots., vls. ... oz. 3.80 - 5.15

Pimento,[1] Jamaica, Tampa, bgs., lb. .24½ - .25
- Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).

Pinkroot, bls. ... lb. .65 - .70

Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. ... lb. 16.00 - —

Pitch, burgundy (see B).
- Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works ... ton. 19.00 - —
- l.c.l., works ... ton. 22.00 - —

Hardwood, paper bgs., works ... lb. .03½ - —

Linseed, dms. ... lb. .05 - .05½

Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).

Pine, dms. ... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
- standa. 200 lbs. ... stand. 6.00 - —

Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).

Pleuriuy root, Southern, bls. ... lb. .12 - .13

Podophyllin, dms. ... lb. 8.75 - 9.00

Pokeroot, bbls. ... lb. .10 - .11

Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —

Pomegranate, root bark, bgs. ... lb. .80 - .85

Tree bark, bgs. ... lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Poppy flowers, red, bls. ... lb. .75 - .85
- Seed, Dutch, bgs. ... lb. .60 - .62
- Indian, white, bgs. ... lb. .10¼ - .10¾
- Turkish, bgs. ... lb. .38 - .39
- cleaned, bgs. ... lb. .43 - .44

Potash abietate ... lb. .08 - —
- Acetate, USP, bbls., dms. ... lb. .28 - .30
- cns. ... lb. .31 - .33
- Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns. ... lb. .13 - .15
- Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms. ... lb. .19 - .21
- Bichromate,[5] bbls., cks., c.l., works ... lb. .09⅝ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .09¾ - .10
- Potash bichromate in bgs. ¼c. less.
- Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .06½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .06¾ - —
- hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .05½ - —
- l.c.l., dms., same basis ... lb. .05¾ - —
- USP, gran., bbls., dms ... lb. .14 - .20
- powd., bbls., dms ... lb. .19 - .21
- Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .07 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .07½ - —
- 45% basis, dms ... lb. .03½ - .06½
- tanks ... lb. .02⅞ - —
- liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. ... lb. .03 - —
- l.c.l., dms., same basis ... lb. .03½ - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .02¾ - —
- solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .06¼ - —
- l.c.l. ... lb. .06½ - .06¾
- Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works ... lb. .11 - .11¾
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .119 - .13
- powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾ - .11¾
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .119 - .13
- export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse. ... lb. .18 - .20
- Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs. ... lb. .08 Nom.
- Chromate,[2,5] bgs. ... lb. .24 - .27
- Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½ - .38½
- powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
- Cyanide, dms., works ... lb. .55 - —
- Fluoride, bbls. ... lb. .34 - .40

Potash glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys. ... lb. 1.65 - 1.77
- dms., 1,000 lbs. ... lb. 1.50 - —
- 100 lbs. ... lb. 1.60 - —

Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.85

Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb. .34 - .36

Hypophosphite, cns. ... lb. .72 - .75

Iodate, bots., 5 lbs. ... lb. 3.46 - —
- cns., 25 lbs. ... lb. 3.35 - —

Iodide, bots. or cns. ... lb. 1.44 - 1.48
- dms. ... lb. 1.35 - 1.38

Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices

Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
- Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12½.
- 20% K_2O, same basis, unit-ton. .21 - —
- Imp., 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices

Metabisulphite, gran., bbls. ... lb. .19 - .21
- powd., bbls. ... lb. .25 - —

Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports, unit-ton. .53½ - —
- Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
- granular, 50-52, K_2O, unit-ton. .56 - —
- Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals, unit-ton. .53½ - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms. ... lb. .37 - .50
- fine gran., bbls., dms. ... lb. .28 - .31

Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works ... lb. .09½ - .11

Permanganate, tech., dms., works ... lb. .19¾ - .20¼
- USP, dms., works ... lb. .20½ - .21

Prussiate, red, bbls., dms ... lb. .70 - .75
- Yellow, bbls ... lb. .16 - .17

Ricinoleate, tech., bbls ... lb. .18 - —

Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works ... lb. .07 - —
- glass, bgs., c.l. ... ton. 290.00 - —
- l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
- solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
- l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
- 1-4, works ... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
- 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
- l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
- 1-4, works ... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
- 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
- l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
- 1-4, works ... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls ... lb. .15 - .21
- Prices on granular 4c. higher.

tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports, ton. 38.25 - —

Sulphocyanide, NF, dms. ... lb. .70 - .78

Xanthate, dms., c.l. ... lb. .12 - —

Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works ... oz. 14.20 - 14.95

Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports ... ton. 26.00 - —

Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works ... lb. .40 - .42

Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms ... lb. .45 - .50

Prickly ash bark, bls. ... lb. .11 - .12
- Berries, bgs. ... lb. .23 - .25

Prince's pine herb, bls. ... lb. .33 - .34

Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs. ... lb. 8.00 - —
- smaller lots ... lb. 8.25 - 8.75

Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3 ... gal. .03¾ - —

Propylene glycol, dms. ... lb. .21 - —

Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).

Pulsatilla, bls. ... lb. .88 - .89

Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾ - —
- smaller lots ... lb. .05¾ - .04
- coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots ... lb. .03¾ - —
- coarse, smaller lots ... lb. .03¾ - .04¼
- Chl., ton lots ... lb. .04½ - —

Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.

Pumpkin seed, bgs. ... lb. .12 - .18

Purple lake (see Red).

Putty, com'l, dms ... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
- linseed oil, raw, dms ... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
- refined, dms ... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
- standard, dms ... 100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd., gal. 5.75 - —
- (30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd. gal. 8.53 - —
- flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls, frt. alld. ... lb. .27 - .28
- fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
- 1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls. ... lb. .39 - —
- powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld. ... lb. .23 - —

Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms., works, gal. 1.71 - —
- refd., 2°, dms., same basis ... lb. .46 - —

Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 - 10.00

Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins ... lb. 2.15 - 2.40
- resublimed, fib. dms., tins ... lb. 4.60 - —

Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines ... ton. 10.00 - —
- 325 mesh, same basis ... ton. 13.00 - —
- No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines ... ton. 8.00 - —
- 325 mesh, same basis ... ton. 11.00 - —

Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
- black, cs., works ... lb. .10 - —
- China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
- dense, white, cs., works ... lb. .10 - —
- gray, cs., works ... lb. .08 - —
- mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works ... lb. .04 - —
- translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .10 - —
- transparent, cs., works ... lb. .20 - —
- colors, cs., works ... lb. .12 - —
- shavings, amber, cs., works ... lb. .16 - —
- colors, mixed, cs., works ... lb. .10 - —
- white, cs., works ... lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. ... lb. .06 - .08

Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond. lb. .04¾ - —
- Quebracho, ext., solid, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05½ - —
- dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works ... lb. .04½ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .04 - —
- ground, bgs., c.l. ... lb. .08½ - —
- l.c.l., bgs. ... lb. .09 - —

Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs. ... lb. .12 - .13
- Root, bgs. ... lb. .10 - .14

Quercitron, crystals, bbls. ... lb. .26 - —
- extract, bbls., No. 1 ... lb. .10 - —
- No. 2 ... lb. .09½ - —
- No. 3 ... lb. .09 - —
- solid, bxs ... lb. .18½ - —

Quicksilver,[1,4,5] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash. Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz. ... flask. 191.00 - —
- Tex. and Ark. ... flask. 193.00 - —

Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.

Quince seed, bgs. ... lb. 1.30 - 1.75

Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns. ... oz. 1.06 + .12½*
- powd., precip., cns. ... oz. 1.01 + .13½
- Sulphate, USP, cns. ... oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] N.F., cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. .84 + .13½*
- Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. 1.05 + .13½
- Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. 1.05 + .13½
- Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. 1.07 + .13½
- Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .99 + .13½
- Citrate, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. .78 + .13½
- Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
- Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. 1.25 + .13½
- Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. 1.07 + .13½
- Formate, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. 1.00 + .13½
- Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
- Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. .76 + .13½
- Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. .81 + .13½
- Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. 1.05 + .13½
- Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13½
- Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
- Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
- Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13½
- Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
- Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
- Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs. ... oz. .99 + .13½
- Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] USP, cns. ... oz. .81 + .13½*

Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls. ... lb. .55 - —
- paste, dms. ... lb. .52 - —

Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs. ... lb. .06½ Nom.
- dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs. ... lb. .12½ - .13
- Indian, red, large, bgs. ... lb. .10 - .10½
- recleaned, bgs. ... lb. .11 - .11½

Raspberries, dried, bls. ... lb. .90 - .97

Red, alizarin lake,[5] bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ... lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher divd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago divd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies ... lb. 1.00 - —
- light shade, bbls., same basis ... lb. .85 - —
- medium shades, bbls., same basis ... lb. .90 - —
- Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Selenide, dark, bbls., works ... lb. 2.50 - —
- light, same basis ... lb. 2.20 - —
- orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works ... lb. 1.50 - —

Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works ... lb. 4.60 - —
- smaller lots, works ... lb. 4.75 - 5.25

Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).

Dyes (see Dyes, red).

Eosin toner, bbls., works ... lb. 1.35 - —

Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks. ... lb. .85 - —

Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. ... lb. .09¼ - —
- 80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07⅜ - —
- imp., English, all shades ... lb. .12 - —

Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —

Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works ... lb. .90 - —

Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works ... lb. .60 - —
- Pink, bbls., works ... lb. .20 - .25
- Rose lake, bbls., works ... lb. .25 - .28

Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works ... lb. 1.10 - —

Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works ... lb. .40 - —
- cadmium, bbls., works ... lb. 1.10 - —
- deep, bbls., same basis ... lb. 1.20 - —
- Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.

Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works ... lb. 3.09 - —
- smaller lots ... lb. 3.11 - —

Metallic, bbls., Pa. works ... lb. .02 - —

Orange, Persian (see O).

Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
- l.c.l., bbls. ... lb. .09¾ - —
- reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis ... lb. .08¾ - —
- 80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis ... lb. .08½ - .90¢

Para[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works ... lb. .70 - —

Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).

Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works ... lb. 4.15 - —

Purple, lake, kgs. ... lb. 1.00 - —

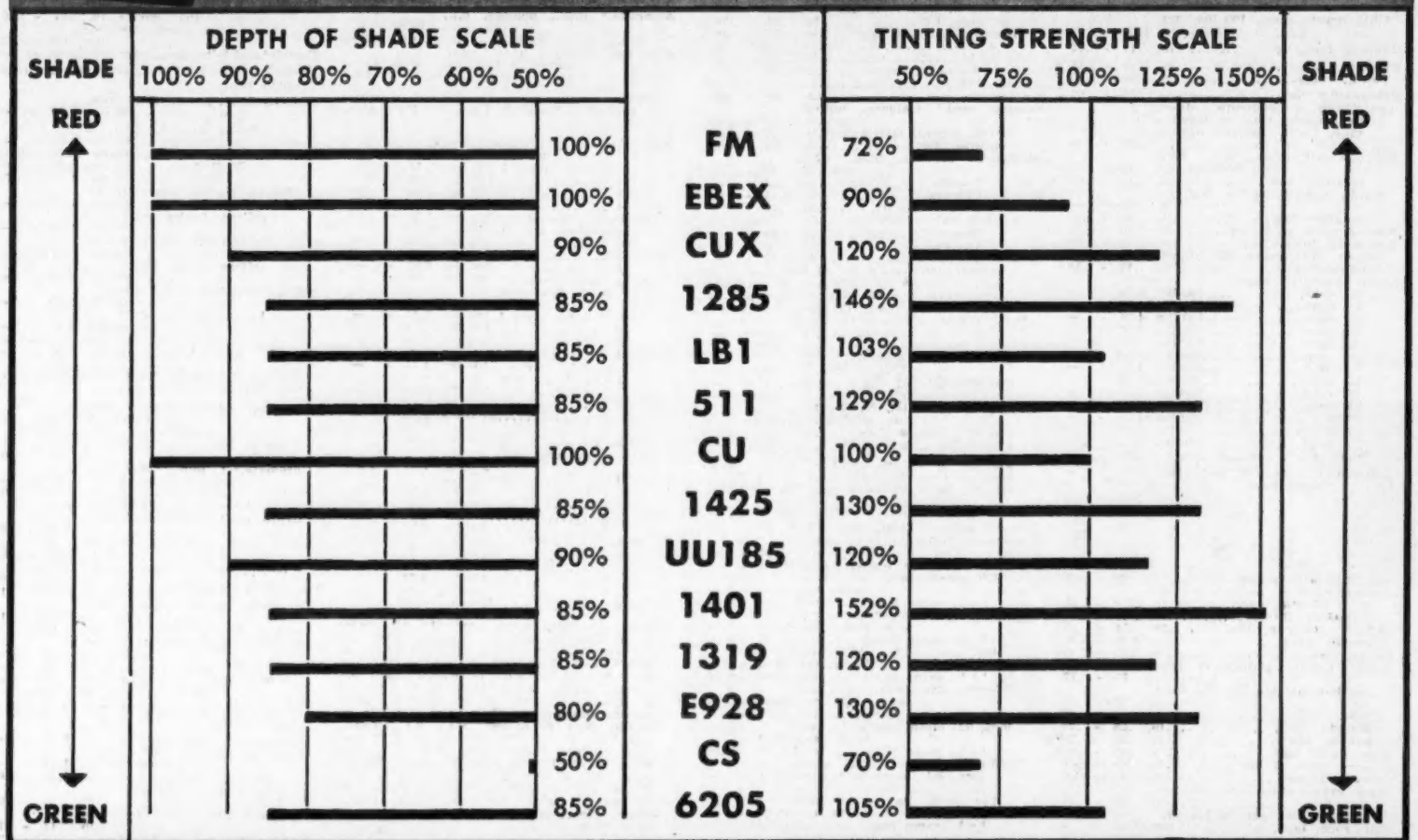
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
- Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —

Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls. ... lb. .04⅝ - .07¾

Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works ... lb. 1.05 - —

CLIP OUT THIS CHART!

CALCO ULTRAMARINE BLUE IDENTIFICATION



GUIDE TO MEETING GOVERNMENT PAINT SPECIFICATIONS

WITH THIS CHART of Calco Ultramarines, your formulations can readily be made to match government standards, such as green and olive drab shades. Such specifications, as you know, state the pigment percentages and strength to be met by the manufacturers.

The chart shows which type of Calco Ultramarine to choose in order to obtain a greener or redder result as the case may demand. Further, it shows what strengths are available—in both full tones and tints.

With this chart, you can hold the pigment volumes and hiding power at a constant while increasing or decreasing the strength to meet the required standard.

Naturally, this chart covers only the general paint types. Calco offers you many other Ultramarines which range between the two extremes on the above chart. And if you have a special job... Calco Technical Service will be glad to help you devise the correct formulation. If you have such a problem just bring it to the attention of your Calco representative!

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE NEW YORK CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

Red, toluidin, M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Rep precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. drms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. lb. .35 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .25 - —
Resorcinal,[6] tech., drms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., drms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots.....gram. .53½- .63½
Rice bran concentrate, drms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, drms.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
D, drms.....100 lbs. 3.86 - —
E, drms.....100 lbs. 4.34 - —
F, drms.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
G, drms.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
H, drms.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
I, drms.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
K, drms.....100 lbs. 4.58 - —
M, drms.....100 lbs. 4.62 - —
N, drms.....100 lbs. 4.64 - —
W.G., drms.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
W.W., drms.....100 lbs. 5.27 - —
X, drms.....100 lbs. 5.27 - —
Wood, F.F., drms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines, tox. 23.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Spanish, tins.....lb. 24.00 -25.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[2] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls..lb. .75 - .77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast. lb. .42 - .43
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
Spanish, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Spanish, bls.....lb. .26 - .28½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .90 - —
fib. drms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l...ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton. 15.00 - -
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 400 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.40
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo. 210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Savory, ois.....lb. .75 - 1.20
Phila., bgs.....lb. .74 - .75
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .00 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .12½- .13
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston.....lb. .43½- —
Chicago.....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston.....lb. .49¼- —
Chicago.....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100..lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales. 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs. 16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., drms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41¼- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅜- —
Nucleinate, bots., drms.....oz. .308 - .338
Proteinate, bots., drms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .70 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., drms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works...lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .45
USP, drms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Soda, bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33°, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, drms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., wks..lb. 17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, drms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[3,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
drms.....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
drms.....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
drms.....lb. .24¼- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, drms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 53-55% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., drms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
96%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., wdrks.....lb. .06¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, drms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, drms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in drms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, drms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
drms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, drms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., drms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton. 33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton. 32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., drms., c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, drms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., drms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., drms., works. lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot.....lb. .11 - —

MAKE Cowles YOUR SOURCE OF SILICATES

Drymet REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. **ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE.** Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

Crystamet REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. **PENTAHYDRATE SODIUM METASILICATE.** Cowles CRYSTAMET is an exceptionally pure, perfectly white granular sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Excellent solubility, uniformity, chemical stability.

Dryorth REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. **TECHNICALLY ANHYDROUS SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE.** Cowles DRYORTH is a high pH detergent silicate with valuable peptizing, emulsifying, dirt-suspending power. Recommended for heavy duty detergency requiring high Na_2O value.

DRYMET—CRYSTAMET—DRYORTH are all available for shipment from conveniently located distributors' stocks and in mixed carloads from our plants. Write today for details.

FOR QUOTATIONS: Write — Wire — Phone

THE COWLES DETERGENT COMPANY
7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland, Ohio

Soda, pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd... bbls. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wirks... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41% protein, Decatur, Ill., July, bulk..ton.33.50 - —
Edgewater, N. J., bulk..ton.37.00 - —
bgs., same basis.....ton.40.50 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼- .17½
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls..lb. .14 - .16
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....cs. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —

Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bags, c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .10 Nom.
medium, bgs.....lb. .09½ Nom.
poultry, bgs.....lb. .09 Nom.
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Superphosphate, pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22% a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
guaranteed 18%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.... ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25

Talc, grd., dom., N.Y., fibrous, fine, 99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09⅝- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05⅝- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06⅞- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07⅜- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p. bulk, Chicago..unit-ton 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,3] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East...gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls, kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53

PROCESSING LEAVENING CLEANSING CANNING

Food Needs Alkalies

CONTAINERS REFRIGERATION

"The best fed army in the world" gets familiar, plentiful, well-balanced meals wherever it goes... fruit juice in the Arctic... bacon in the jungle... vegetables in the desert... because alkalies and their related products help make this modern miracle possible. In war, as in peace, alkalies are indispensable!

VITAMINS SHORTENINGS

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75	- .80
Terpineol, dms.	lb.	.35	- .50
alpha (see A).			
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	- 1.15
prime, cns., dms.	lb.	.75	- 1.05
Terpinyiglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works.	lb.	.19½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½	- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
Tetrasodium pyroprosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).			
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works.	lb.	12.50	- —
Theobromine,[1,4] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots.	lb.	2.80	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams.	kilo.	290.00	- —
50 grams, bots.	gram.	.32	- —
25 grams, bots.	gram.	.34	- —
1 gram, bots.	gram.	.39	- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Thiourea, CP, dms.	lb.	.55	- .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.	lb.	2.00	- —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bis.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Morocco, bls.	lb.	.21	Nom.
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.25	- .25½
Thymol, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.88	- 4.19
dms.	lb.	3.40	- 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).			
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride, anhydrous	lb.	No stocks	
crystals, bbls., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Metal,[1,6] Straits	lb.	.52	- —
Oxide, bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.31	- .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	- —
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	- —
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.17	- .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd.	lb.	.14¾	- —
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.15	- .15¼
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.			
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal.	lb.	.57	- —
smaller pkgs, works	lb.	.65	- 1.25
Titanium tetrachloride, technical 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.32	- —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.40	- 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	.80	- .83
Toluene (see Toluol).			
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96	- —
mixed, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return.	gal.	.33	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.28	- —
West, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28	- —
1° nitration, dms., return.	gal.	.34½	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.29½	- —
West, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½	- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50	- 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.80	- .85
Totaquine[1] USP XII, 100 oz.	oz.	.35	- —
25 oz.	oz.	.38	- —
Triacetin, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Triamyl borate, dms., works.	lb.	.33	- —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.96	- —
2°1.8.1.	lb.	1.01	- —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms.	lb.	.29	- .31
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.34	- .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47	- —
cns., works.	lb.	.51	- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.78	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.81	- —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	- —
tanks	lb.	.07½	- —
Trichloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1.	lb.	.08	- —
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.08½	- —
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.09	- —
Zone 4, ex whse	lb.	.09	- —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresylphosphate,[6] CP. cns., works.	lb.	.43½	- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40½	- —
tech., cns., works.	lb.	.28½	- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	- .31
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	- .31½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24	- .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.46	- —
Triethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	1.16	- —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90	- —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls.	lb.	.31	- .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	21.50	- —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.50	- —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	16.00	- —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).			
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).			
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3,6] 99-99.7%, dms., works.	lb.	2.60	- 5.40
Oxide, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.12	Nom.
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.12	Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock.	gal.	.79	- .83
wood, d.d., dms., East.	gal.	.55	- .58
tanks	gal.	.50	- —
steam-dist., dms.	gal.	.67	- .70
tanks	gal.	.62	- —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.55	- —
yellow, kgs.	lb.	1.65	- —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts.	ton.	75.00	- —
l.c.l., ship. pts.	ton.	77.50	-85.00
import, pure, cs.	lb.	.12	- —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports.	ton.	57.40	- —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports.	ton.	121.58	- —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis.	ton.	127.00	- —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	- .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Eastern, bls.	lb.	.92	- .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works.	lb.	7.00	- —
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.10	- —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins.	lb.	8.50	- 9.25
Java, tins	lb.	No stocks	
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	8.25	- 8.75
whole, tins	lb.	9.00	-11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
yellow label, tins	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
West Indian, tins.	lb.	8.25	- 8.50
Vanillin,[1] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.60	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.65	- 2.75
Vanillin, ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.35	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.	lb.	.24	- .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.	lb.	.22	- .23
Vinyl acetate,[1] cbys., wks.	lb.	.25	- —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.25	- —
Ether, 73 c.c.	bot.	1.30	- —
50 c.c.	bot.	.73½	- —
25 c. l.	bot.	.45½	- —
Viosteral (irradiated ergosterol).	mil units.	.16	- .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).			
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
B_2 (see Riboflavin).			
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).			
C (see Acid, ascorbic).			
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).			
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).			
G (see Riboflavin).			
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).			
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).			
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).			

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.	lb.	.45	- .46
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	42.00	-44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.	lb.	.05¾	- —
tanks	lb.	.05¼	- —
solid, bgs.	lb.	.04475	- .0466
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works.	lb.	.14¼	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.14½	- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.12¾	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.13	- .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.24¾	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.25	- .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.16¼	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.16½	- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.14¾	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.15	- .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.28¾	- —
Bayberry, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton.	lb.	.58	- —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.	lb.	.60	- —
ctns., ton.	lb.	.61	- .63
slabs, bgs., ton.	lb.	.57	- —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton.	lb.	.37½	- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.	lb.	.44¾	- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.	lb.	.41½	- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton.	lb.	.53½	- —
discs, bgs., ton.	lb.	.55½	- —
ctns., ton.	lb.	.56½	- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton.	lb.	.57½	- —
ctns., ton.	lb.	.58½	- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.	lb.	.52½	- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton.	lb.	.38	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.39	- .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.			

Life ON THE

(*Right*) **INSECT AND PEST CONTROL** measures must be rapid but thorough for military structures which must be in almost continual use. Cyanamid's ZYKLON* DISCOIDS (hydrocyanic acid absorbed in cellulosic disks) are proving to be one of the most effective ways to combat infestation. In the pictures to the right are shown how barrack doors first are sealed against escape of the hydrocyanic acid gas. Likewise, each member of the fumigation crew wears his military gas mask, fitted with a special "HCN cannister," before opening one of the cans preparatory to spreading the DISCOIDS through the barracks.

(*Below*) **ACTION! CAMERA!** Multiple copies of every thing from field maps to equipment are needed by the armed forces for field study and personnel training. Redsol Crystals* (Potassium Sodium Ferricyanide) developed and produced by Cyanamid to make us independent of foreign sources of supply, finds wide use as the essential ferricyanide for blueprint paper. Fine crystalline form, resulting in ease of solution, its uniform high purity and higher ferricyanide content per unit weight of product makes the use of Redsol Crystals particularly advantageous.

(*Below*) **FROM UNDERWEAR TO OVERCOATS,** buttons mol of MELMAC* and BEETLE* plastics provide sm appearance and durable service on garments for fighting men and the Women's Auxiliary servi Resistance to repeated launderings and dry clean respectively feature these ideal plastic button mat als produced by the Plastics Division of the Ameri Cyanamid Company. Cyanamid plastic materials other wide and diversified use, such as for contai caps and closures, for safety lighting reflectors, electrical appliance parts where these materials m the exacting requirements of wartime fabricating service conditions.

Wax, candelilla, refined, bgs., ton..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76½- .85½
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76½- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77½- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84½- .93½
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82½- .91½
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07¼
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10

White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l..ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).

Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[3] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .72 - —

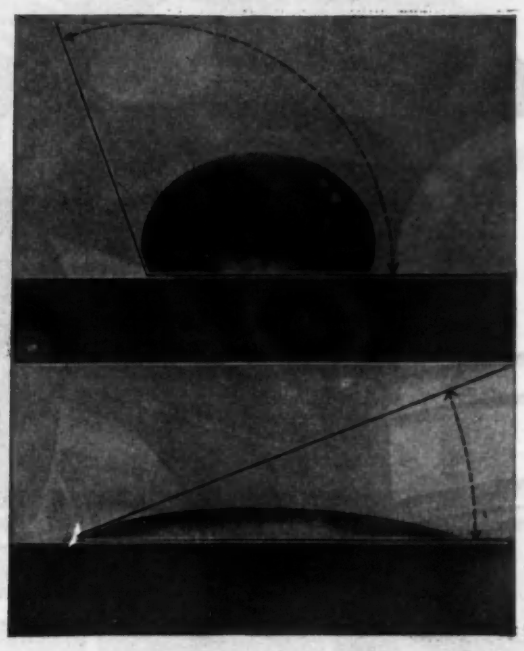
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Yellow, zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

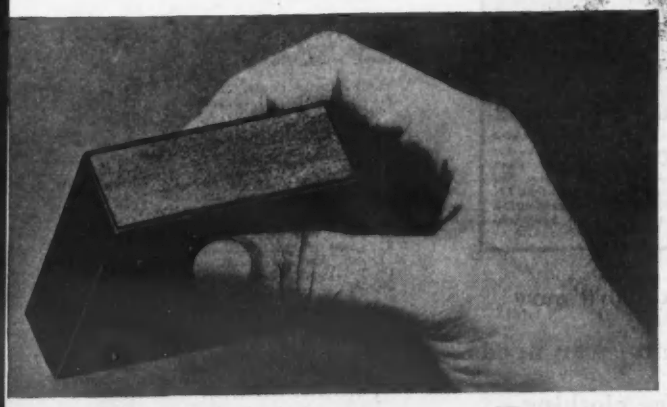
Zein,[4] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .15¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04¼
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.)
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure. ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-and-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

CHEMICAL NEWSFRONT

(*Above*) **SUPPLIES FOR THE FIGHTING FRONTS** must not only get through, but must reach their destinations intact and ready for use. This places a big responsibility on the containers in which food, medical supplies, clothing and munitions are shipped over the seven seas and the skyways of the world. The fact that more and more supplies are sent in paperboard containers can be credited to the application of Cyanamid's URAC* Resin Adhesives which "weather-proof" and strengthen solid fiber and corrugated cases, of the type shown here ready to be discharged on a South Pacific beach-head.



(*Above*) **ORDINARY WATER** in contact with a "waxy" surface forms into spherical droplets with limited spread and surface covering as shown in the upper picture. But when Cyanamid's VATSOL* Wetting Agent is added to the water the drops flatten out, spread to cover a much greater area and "wet" the surface more thoroughly, as shown in the lower picture. Leaf surfaces of plants, fruits and the bodies of insects are covered with waxy or oily materials. Thus it is easy to see why insecticides and fungicides containing VATSOL prove more effective.



(*Left*) **OIL-RESISTANT SYNTHETIC RUBBER** is made possible largely by the properties of acrylonitrile which provide exceptional resistance to grease, gasoline, light, heat and abrasion. Shown here is a synthetic rubber gasket developed by the B. F. Goodrich Company to withstand the destructive action of oils and greases. At Cyanamid, the development of a new chemical process made it possible to initiate the first commercial production of acrylonitrile in this country. Since then, Cyanamid's capacities have been constantly expanded to keep pace with the growing demand until today Cyanamid is the largest producer of acrylonitrile. The entire production of acrylo-type rubber is at present restricted to aircraft industry uses.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK, N. Y.

High-Flash Coaltar Naphtha Under Control

OPD Washington Bureau

High-flash naphtha was placed under allocation control today by the War Production Board at the request of a sharply increased demand for the product. High-flash naphtha is the next distillation fraction above xylol and for many end uses they are interchangeable. For this reason the shortage of coaltar xylol has increased greatly the demand for high flash naphtha. Allocation was effected under an amendment to petroleum solvent order M-150.

The amendment also increased the small order exemption for petroleum solvents, with the exception of high flash naphtha, from 60 gallons to 550 gallons. This is expected to eliminate more than half of the present applications for allocations which relate to only a little more than three percent of the supply. Definitions in the order were amended as follows:—

Such term also includes all grades of xylol, regardless of whether derived from petroleum, coaltar or other sources, and includes high-flash naphtha as defined in the next paragrapn.

(2) "High-flash naphtha" means water white coaltar solvent naphthas, refined from coke oven light oil, coaltar distillate, drip oils or holder oils.

—O-P-D—

Monochloracetic Acid Use in Wine Requested

—Continued from page 3

view. They say that spoilage will occur only if conditions surrounding the manufacture or bottling are very bad.

Experiments made by FDA on monochloroacetic acid are reported to show that, when administered to experimental animals, such as rats, mice, and guineapigs, its acute toxicity is comparable to that of such recognized poisons as bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid, and strychnine.

When the matter of the use of the acid in foods first came to the attention of the officials in 1941, the position taken was that, because of its poisonous or deleterious character, a food containing monochloroacetic acid must in fact be regarded as adulterated within the meaning of section 402(a) (2) of the food, drug, and cosmetic act regardless of the amount of the preservative present in the article, and therefore no obligation is imposed on the agency to promulgate regulations limiting the quantity that may be used in food.

In making the decision FDA officials said they were not unmindful of the fact that competent investigators have determined that in the amounts necessary to exercise a preservative action in various beverages, monochloroacetic acid has not been demonstrated to exhibit a significant health hazard. But the agency's interpretation of the statute is that a poison exhibiting toxicity of an order of magnitude comparable with such recognized poisons as bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid, and strychnine has no place in foods, regardless of the degree of dilution in which it exists in the articles consumed.

The request that has been made to the agency by the Wine Institute of California is that the ban on the use of the acid be modified to the extent of permitting manufacturers to add the substance to their wines to a limit of 0.05 percent of the finished product.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR STAMPS

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

A		
Abalyn (methyl abietate), c.l., returnable black iron dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.0722- —
l.c.l., lots of 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.0847- —
single dms., same basis	lb.	.0947- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1447- —
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l, works	lb.	.20 - —
ton lots, works	lb.	.21 - —
single dms., works	lb.	.22 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 - —
ton lots, works	lb.	.17 - —
single dms., works	lb.	.18 - —
B		
Bakelite, alkyd resins, BR, 10025, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.28 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.28½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.29 - -
carbic anhydride base, oil modified, BR, 14590, 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27 - -
resin modified BR, 13202, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.15 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.15½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.16 - —
dispersion resin, BK, 3962, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.2770- —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.2820- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.2870- —
lacquer, BR, 9366, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.18½- —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.19 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.19½- —
XJ, 10433, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.38 - —
XK, 14504, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34 - —
single dms., works	lb.	.34½- —
less than dm., works	lb.	.38½- —
XR, 3180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46 - —
XR, 4337, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46 - —
phenolic, 100%, BR 254, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34 - —
BR 3390, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.36 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.36½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37 - —
BR 4036, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.38 - —
BR 9432, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.31 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.31½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 - —
BR 9434, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25½- —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26½- —
BR 10282, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33 - —
BR 14634, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.31 - —
oil modified, BR, 502, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.3460- —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.3510- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.3560- —
2175, cns., 30,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.38 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.38½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.39 - —
resin modified, BR, 2963, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23 - —
11504, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.18 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.18½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.19 - —
Beckacite, 1100 M-K, 1112, WG-N, c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½- —
1102, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½- —
1116, K-I, 1123, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - —
1124, M-K; P-306, M-K; 1110, N-M, c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
P-67, M-I; 1111, WG-N; 1120, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- —
P-310-A, M-K; P-370, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½- —
Beckopol, 1400, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - .18½
Beckosol, solid, No. 18, 4-5, c.l.,	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 - —
No. 24, 4-5La, c.l.	lb.	.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34 - —
No. 36, 4-5, c.l.	lb.	.38 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 - —
C		
"Cumar" resin, AX, drums	lb.	.06½- —
BX	lb.	.06¼- —
CX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾- —
DX, gross weight	lb.	.05½- —
EX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼- —
FX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾- —
MH, col. 1	lb.	.11¾- —
1½-2	lb.	.10¾- —
2½-3½	lb.	.09¾- —
9	lb.	.06½- —
MS	lb.	.10¾- —
P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker,	lb.	.10¾- —
RH	lb.	.10¾- —
RS	lb.	.10¾- —
V col. ½	lb.	.12¾- —
1	lb.	.11¾- —
1½-2	lb.	.10¾- —
2½ and darker	lb.	.09¾- —
W col. ½	lb.	.13½- —
1	lb.	.12½- —
1½-2	lb.	.11½- —
2½ and darker	lb.	.10½- —
BX, drums	lb.	.06¼- —
P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker,	lb.	.10¾- —

"Cumar" resin prices, hitherto based on non-returnable drum containers, are now largely based on fiber drums. All "P" grades with melting point below 50 degrees, including P10, P25 and P35, are still shipped in steel drums; so are the AX and BX grades. But all others are now being shipped in fiber drums, without any revision in prices, which are on a basis of f.o.b. plant at Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh.

GAIR BOXES DELIVER

The SURF TEST—Write for booklet *showing photographic record of ocean submersion tests made by Gair to meet U. S. Quartermaster Specification No. OQMG-93, Navy Specification 53B11. Complies with Lend-Lease Specification FSC-1742-B and Ordnance Specification FXS-511.*

NO MARGIN FOR ERROR

In the holds of ships, on freight carriers and in air transport, every available square inch must be used to permit capacity loading. The packaging of goods to go in these cargoes must afford dependable protection in transit . . . for breakage means loss of material and waste of time. Gair is meeting the extraordinary container specifications for delivering war needs—ammunition, food, medical supplies, clothing—to arrive at their far-flung destinations, whole, dry, perfect, ready for action.

Robert Gair Company, Inc., New York—Toronto

FOLDING CARTONS • BOXBOARDS • FIBRE & CORRUGATED SHIPPING CONTAINERS

D

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .30 - —
Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
B, c.l., divd.....lb. 15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
E, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
H-1, c.l., divd.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
PV, c.l., divd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
11, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
22, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- .14
22-B, c.l., divd.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
33, c.l., divd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
44, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
44-B, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
55, c.l., divd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
562, c.l., divd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
640-N, c.l., divd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
660-N, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
750, any quantity, divd.....lb. .15 - —
830, c.l., divd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
1600, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
1825, c.l., divd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18½
2185, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
2195, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
2600, c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
2633, c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
2728, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .17
2775-BS, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
4040, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16

F

Flexalyn solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.....lb. .1222- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .1297- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .1447- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .1947- —
C solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1147- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .1222- —
single dms., same basis...lb. .1372- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .1872- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .08 - —
Guai-a-phene, dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works..gal. 2.47 - —
4 gals. or multiples, glass jars, 4 jars in each paper carton, works..gal. 2.62 - —
1-3 gals., cns., works....gal. 2.82 - —

H

Hercolyn (hydrogenated methyl abietate), returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., lots of 10, same basis.lb. .1247- —
single dms., same basis...lb. .1347- —
less lots, same basis.....lb. .1847- —
Hydrogum, P-190, WW-WG, c.l. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., divd. .....lb. .07¼- —
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., divd. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd., bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
No. 25, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.....lb. .09 - —
Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.
Kopol, 500, esterfied, D-B, c.l.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- .23
501, fused, D-B, c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20½- .21

L

Lewisol resin, 2 L, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .17 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .22½- —
28, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16½- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .22½- —
33, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16½- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .22½- —
Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. Cost of non-returnable dms. is included in the price in each instance.
LM-Nypene resin, dms., works.lb. .25 - —

M

Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.c., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —

N

Neo-fat drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .14¾- —
190, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .18¾- —
290, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .20¾- —
Neofat fatty acid, 3R, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .14¾- —
17, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .12¾- —
19, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .16¾- —
Neo-fat prices are 1c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains and ½c. per lb. higher in Texas and Oklahoma. Drums in all instances are returnable.
Neviliac, pale, hard, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
color 1-2, melting point 85-95°C., drums, works..lb. .19 - —
hard, color 2-½-4, melting point 85-95°C., same basis..lb. .17 - —
soft, color 2-½-4, melting point 65-75°C., same basis..lb. .17 - —
10 C, color ½-4, same basis..lb. .24 - —
LX-483, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-6, nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works..lb. .08½- —
R-17, medium, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .13¾- —
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh..lb. .03½- —
Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.
Nevinol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
No. 2 oil, heavy, rfd., dms., works..lb. .12 - —
Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works..lb. .16 - —
90, returnable dms., works.. lb. .20 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04½- —
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs, works..lb. .31¼- —
10½%, 100-lb. pkg.....lb. .52 - —
11½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .57 - —
Iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkg.....lb. .15¼- —
11%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .26 - —
Lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs....lb. .14½- .15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .18¾- —
34%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19¼- —
40%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
Lead, 30%, cobalt, 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .32 - —
Lead, 30%, manganese, 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .25 - —
Manganese, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs. lb. .16¾- —
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .27¼- —
Zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16¼- —
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19¾- —
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
All prices are divd., east of Denver.
Nypene resin (see LM-Nypene resin, under L listings).

P

Paradene, No. 1, 75-99° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¾- —
Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.
Paradura resin, grade AV, 300-lb. bbs., c.l., divd..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .30
C, c.l., divd.....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .34 - .35
10-P, c.l., divd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37
46, c.l., divd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .23½
273, c.l., divd.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - .25
367, c.l., divd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37
540, c.l., divd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37
Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, 300-lb. bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Extra hard, No. 3, c.l., divd.lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
Hard, No. 1, c.l., divd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
No. 3, c.l., divd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13½
25, c.l., divd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13½
25, light, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
54-M, c.l., divd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
100, c.l., divd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
105-B, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- .14
200, c.l., divd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18½
500, hard, c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .15½
extra hard, c.l., divd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
800, extra light, c.l., divd....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
800, dark, c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
850, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16

IMPORTANT IN PEACE-TIME!
A NECESSITY IN WAR-TIME!

VELSICOL

AF-3

THE ALL-PURPOSE RESIN

SAVES

TIME, MONEY AND OILS!

An important contribution to the betterment of your war-time production is Velsicol AF-3. Perhaps it's new to you, but Velsicol AF-3 is the time-proven, rugged, superior resin for many purposes—tin can coatings, baked finishes for marine, electrical and mechanical materials. Its possibilities are unlimited in all air-dried and baked coatings.

What is your war-time problem? Velsicol AF-3 can help you!

Resists water, alkalies, acids, solvents—after complete oxidation and polymerization.

Accelerates drying of slower oils such as soy bean, linseed, etc.

Saves critical oils such as chinawood, dehydrated castor and linseed.

America needs the best you can give! Write today for full information, samples and personal advice on your production problems.

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PLANT: MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

The Paint Industry *At War*

Paint not only protects the exterior of artillery shells, it also is applied to the interior as a safeguard against "duds"—and even premature explosions—which might occur through chemical changes caused by the charge contacting the basic metal. This is another of the many special formulations developed by the Paint Industry in co-operation with Government agencies to meet specific War needs. When the complete story can be told, it will be as important to a Nation at peace, as it now is to a Nation at war. And the value of the Paint Industry's contribution to winning the War and the Peace will be fully recognized.

Glyptal

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Durez

RESIN NEWS

52MC7, Water-Resisting Spar Varnish

Our suggested varnish V-50826-A was mentioned in our March advertisement as passing Maritime Commission Specification 52MC7. A further improvement in technique designed to produce a more satisfactory varnish in large batches has been made with V-50826-B.

This varnish makes the step from laboratory to plant readily, resulting in a vehicle which is less reactive with basic pigments. It is formulated with Durez 220 Resin and "Q" bodied linseed oil. With the new restrictions on tung oil for maritime paints, this vehicle is worth investigating. It may also be used in Specification 52MC13, low-visibility gray paint, and Specification MC52-A-1 covering Paints and Paint Materials.

Emulsion Paint

An emulsion paint which does not use casein or alginates to stabilize the paste paint has been developed in our laboratory. This paint has been given the designation EP-50877. 50880 Liquid Resin and "Q" bodied linseed oil are used with ammonia to make the oleoresinous emulsion. When pigmented according to our formulation, a reasonably low-priced paste paint is made which is readily diluted with a half volume of water to give an easy brushing, good flowing paint.

Helmet Enamel Texturing Material

Durez 50811 is a texturing material which is added to the camouflage enamel used on helmets to decrease the slippery finish without altering sheen. This material is not subject to expansion and disintegration by moisture.

Thermosetting Varnish

L-50863 is a newly developed finishing material which, when baked on an article, has excellent resistance qualities. Durez 50859 Varnish is reduced with a suitable solvent and plasticizer. Abrasion resistance on a film of 0.3 mil thickness is 8-9 liters of sand before failure is noted. Baking time is ¼ hour at 350° F.

Spars

Available oils and resins produce varnishes which, in general, are not as durable and weather-resistant as those based on more durable oils and resins. Increasing oil to resin ratio gives greater durability but also consumes more drying oil and gives slower drying films.

Our exposure tests confirm previously reported results that mica acts as an excellent reinforcing medium, adding considerably to the life of a spar varnish. As little as 5% added to the varnish retards erosion, checking, and loss in gloss. The amount of mica has no effect on smoothness, gloss, and luster of the dried film.

For samples or further information on above Durez resins, write to . . .

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
328 Walck Rd., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ

RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Paranol resin:—			
1600, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
1700, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.17
1750, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
1855, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
3046-C, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	.23½
3101, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	.16¾
3645, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Pentalyn A, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis,	lb.	.13½-	—
single dms., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
G, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
single dms., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
Phenester, color 3½-5, dms., works,	lb.	.17 -	—
P.H.O., dms. works	lb.	.24 -	—
Piccolyte, W-25, W-40, f.o.b. Clairton, Pa.	lb.	.15½-	—
W-55, W-70, same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
W-85, W-100, same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
W-115, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Pliolite, powder, ton lots, works.	lb.	.66 -	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.69 -	—
less dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.74 -	—
milled, ton lots, works	lb.	.75 -	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.79 -	—
less dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.84 -	—
Plyophen, solution, 5000, c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	.19
5010, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	.19½
5011, c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	.18½
5012, 5013, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	.14
5014, c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	.15½

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works	lb.	.0160-	—

S

Silene (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations)

Staybelite ester, No. 1, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.17½-	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
No. 2, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1824-	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.190 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.249 -	—
No. 3, returnable black iron dms, c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1974-	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.2049-	—
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.2149-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.2649-	—
No. 10, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.14½-	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
Super-Beckacite, 1001, X or lighter; 3000, 1 or lighter, c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
1003, F-E, c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
2000, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
2667, E-D, c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
Surfex, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Painesville, Ohio	ton.	27.50	- —
BB, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	32.00	- —
MM, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	30.00	- —
Syntex, alkyd resins, No. H-12, (phenolic), c.l.	100 lbs.	17.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.50	- —
18, c.l.	100 lbs.	17.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.75	- —
19-B, c.l.	100 lbs.	16.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.50	- —
19-C, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.50	- —
22, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.50	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.00	- —
23, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.50	- —
23-5D, c.l.	100 lbs.	11.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	11.50	- —
28, c.l.	100 lbs.	18.50	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	19.00	- —
32, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.50	- —
40, c.l.	100 lbs.	19.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	19.75	- —
H-46, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.50	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.75	- —
115, c.l.	100 lbs.	11.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	11.75	- —
119, c.l.	100 lbs.	22.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	22.75	- —
121 (phenolic), c.l.	100 lbs.	17.25	- —
1922, c.l.	100 lbs.	18.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	18.50	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.75	- —
1922-A, c.l.	100 lbs.	18.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	18.50	- —
1978, c.l.	100 lbs.	19.50	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	20.00	- —
1982, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.75	- —
1984-B (phenolic), c.l.	100 lbs.	26.50	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	27.00	- —
other resins and bases, H-3, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.75	- —
H-6, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.50	- —
l.c.l.,	100 lbs.	15.00	- —
43-B, c.l.	100 lbs.	16.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.50	- —
44-B, c.l.	100 lbs.	17.50	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	18.00	- —
102 base, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.50	- —
171 base, c.l.	100 lbs.	20.50	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	21.00	- —
2032 base, c.l.	100 lbs.	24.50	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	25.00	- —

Syntex prices are f.o.b. Louisville, Ky., freight prepaid and allowed to destinations in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Va., N. C., S. C., W. Va., Ohio, Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Iowa and Mo. and the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb. For shipment to other points East of the Rockies and not listed above add 1c. per pound. For shipments direct to West Coast points add 2c. per lb. to the less than carload lot prices; for carloads add ½c. per lb. to carload prices. The above prices do not include the cost of drums, which remain the property of the manufacturer. Syntex resins and solutions may be assorted to get quantity prices. For shipment in 5-gallon pails, add 3c. per lb. for solid resins and 2c. per lb. for resin solutions.

V

Vanadiset resin, dlvd. Balto.-Washington area, contract,			
26-1000 tons per month	ton.	29.00	-41.40
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton.	51.40	-63.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton.	83.00	- —
Southern New Jersey, East Pa., Del., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	28.60	-41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton.	50.00	-62.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton.	82.00	- —
26-1000 tons per month	ton.	28.60	-41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton.	54.00	-66.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton.	86.00	- —
Greater N. Y., North N. J., Conn., contract, 26-1,060 tons per month	ton.	28.60	-40.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton.	48.00	-60.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton.	80.00	- —
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	33.60	-43.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shpt	ton.	55.00	-67.80
under 1 ton per shpt	ton.	87.80	- —
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	33.60	-43.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shipt	ton.	56.00	-68.80
under 1 ton, per shpt	ton.	88.80	- —
New England (except Conn.), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	29.00	-42.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton.	53.00	-62.80
under 1 ton per shpt	ton.	82.00	- —
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	36.00	-46.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shipt	ton.	60.00	-80.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton.	90.00	- —
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	30.00	-41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton.	53.00	-65.80
under 1 ton per shpt	ton.	85.80	- —
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., Va., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	31.00	-39.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton.	54.00	-64.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton.	84.00	- —
Pac. Coast States, Ariz., New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	48.00	-57.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton.	70.00	-82.60
under 1 ton per shpt	ton.	94.00	- —

Vanadiset prices are subject to a 3 percent tax on transportation.

"Vinylseal" adhesive solutions, vinylite resin AYAB, 69-72% by weight, solution in acetone, A-70, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va.	gal.	2.75	- —
less than drum lots, same basis	gal.	3.00	- —
AYAF, 35% by weight, solution in acetone, A-33, drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.10	- —
less than drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.50	- —
28% by weight, solution in 82% methyl acetate, MA 28-14, MA 28-18, 20-drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.15	- —
"Vinylite" resin, modified, vinyl-acetate resin, 14, drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.40	- —
less than drum lots	gal.	2.65	- —

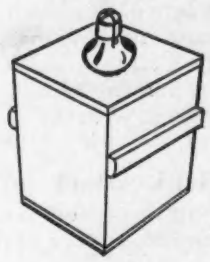
All "Vinylseal" containers except 1-gal. size are returnable. Extra charge of 40c for 1-gal. containers; 55-gal. drums are valued at $5 each.

vinyl VYLF, VYHH, VYNW, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va.,	lb.	.45	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.47	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.49½-	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.52	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.62	- —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.63	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.65	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.67½-	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.70	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.80	- —
modified vinyl chloride-acetate, VMCH, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.63	- —
UMCH, powd., basis	lb.	.65	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.67½-	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.70	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.80	- —
vinyl acetate resins, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller); AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only), f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river, c.l. (30,000 lbs.)	lb.	.40	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs, same basis,	lb.	.43	- —
200 to 1,999 lbs, same basis.	lb.	.45	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.60	- —
vinyl chloride resins, QYNA, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.45	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.47	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.49½-	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.52	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.62	- —
vinyl butyral resins, XYHL, XYHM, XYNC, granular, 93 to 97% solids, prices based on contained solids (in fiber drums at option of seller), 200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.85	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	1.00	- —

Z

Zinlac, orange or white, 50-gal. bbls.	gal.	1.65	- —
kits (5 gals.)	gal.	1.85	- —
jugs (1 gal.)	gal.	1.90	- —

What every workman should know

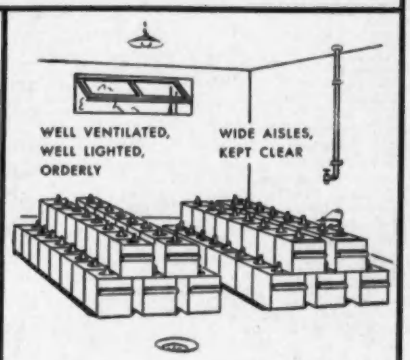


about handling acids in carboys

...to avoid interruptions in Victory Production

Men should be thoroughly instructed, properly clothed. Before moving, carboys should be inspected for leakage, loose stoppers. They should never be handled by neck or with hooks.

Thrust prongs of special truck under carrying cleats of carboy, then lift by bearing down on handles. Boxed carboys should *never* be "walked" on their lower edges.



Cinders or concrete treated with sodium silicate are best for storage floors. On dirt floors, place carboys on 2″x 4″ supports. Three tiers high is maximum, two preferable.

In hot weather loosen stoppers of carboys containing volatile liquids to vent pressures that might cause breakage. Provide drainage in storage space in case of breakage.

When opening carboy, keep hands, face to side... never over neck. Never twist or pry off wire holding stopper... use face-type wire cutters. Never empty by applying air pressure.

Finally, never use a carboy to hold anything but same product it originally contained. Drain completely to prevent spillage in rehandling. Return as promptly as possible.

These suggestions are offered as reminders to all who handle acids in carboys... and particularly as reminders to those who are charged with training new employes. They are based on one of a series of bulletins published by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. For specific chemicals conservation suggestions for your plant or assistance in training new employes to handle chemicals safely, write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS

SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

"E" FOR EXCELLENCE—The Army-Navy "E" burgee with two stars, "representing recognition by the Army and the Navy of especially meritorious production of WAR materials" over a two-year period, flies over Monsanto.

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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New OPA Steersman

The new general manager of OPA has laid out a platform on which he says he will perform his duties as the law directs and the country expects—or should expect. He lays particular stress on the asseveration that OPA will not be a "doormat" for profit-seekers. Perhaps he chose that appellation advisedly. The trouble has been, not that OPA is a doormat for pressure groups, but that in large part it has been denied by Congress any existence whatever insofar as the pathway of certain pressure groups is concerned. It is not a doormat nor a stepping-stone; neither is it a barrier nor a stumbling-block. When it comes to stopping profiteering by agriculture or by labor, OPA "jist ain't!"

Perhaps the new subboss will be able to incarnate OPA in an adequately muscular form. He is not "sold" on the idea that its brains should be sacrificed to that or any other end. He sees some usefulness in professors, as well as in businessmen—if they have no private axes to grind. The new manager promises firm, vigorous action; he knows that he must have proper advice before he starts acting—and his salutatory indicates that he plans to become advised and informed right down to bedrock. There are many who will ask:—"Where an' tell is he going to get the right kind of advice and information?" The man himself says that he is going out into the highways and byways and black markets for news—but he also says there is to be no snooping.

One of the best planks in the new OPA GM's platform has to do with the intention to make all regulations so clear that everybody affected by them will know fully and exactly what they mean. Discounting the human limitations thus to understand any two consecutive words, very much can be done to clarify the intent and particularly the detail of the typical OPA regulation. To do this it will be necessary to keep all lawyers, OPA or otherwise, out of the job of wording regulations—and for the good of their purposes, out of their application also.

The new working boss of OPA enters upon his job with a commendable purpose of getting things done. He leans to the inequitable subsidy, but Congress may be expected to lean in the other direction. He has a big job to do and he knows it. It is most desirable that he be given all possible help—and that goes for emendment of his enabling law—to go through with it.

—O-P-D—

Flank Attack on Patenting

Business well would take in mind and hand the matter of reformations in patent law and patent practices before the matter is gone wholly from its control. The patent situation bids fair soon to become another of the ever-increasing number of conditions made unsatisfactory to business because brought about by the meddling of governmental reformers. This meddling, it must again be said, finds opportunity in the procrastination, or reluctance, or aversion of business when faced with a situation demanding more or less wide departure from the status quo.

That the patent situation is not going to be allowed to become crystallized at its existing stage must be evident to everybody who knows of the executive and judicial governmental attitudes toward the movement for something new in the issue and use of patents. The legislative attitude, still quite nebulous, is of secondary significance. Something new is being attempted; something new is going to be wrought.

None who look to patents for special privileges can afford to give less than full consideration to the Federal complaint, filed July 27, designed to effect the cancellation of two patents on machinery and process for the cold-rolling of steel and other metals. The motivating influence behind this suit—the first of its kind in fifty years—is the obligation of the government to pay as a part of the cost of war-contract work "very large sums of money as royalties which in justice and equity"—the complaint is quoted—"defendant is not entitled to exact." That the complaint charges fraudulent conspiracy in the obtaining of the patents in question is somewhat beside the point insofar as the fundamental significance of the action is concerned. The controlling factor is the allegation of inadequate consideration of the public interest, as it is formally stated:—

> The present civil suit is being instituted under the principle that a patent is a grant made in the public interest, not simply for the protection of private interests, and with the objective of freeing certain manufacturing methods from an invalid patent and thus enabling the government to enjoy substantial savings on war contracts. The public interest which the government invokes was, in the department's view, ignored by the parties to the illegal arrangement charged, however reasonable their dealings may have appeared when viewed purely as an adjustment of conflicting private interests.

The "public interest" may be stretched very wide in such connections. If the courts shall hold with the government that failure adequately to consider the public interest is ample grounds for invalidation of a patent, it is not too much to expect that power to determine the margin of profit in the sale of a patented article will be assumed by the Federal Trade Commission, or given to some new bureau. That, at worst, would be an evil far less than a general campaign of patent invalidation on the same grounds.

—O-P-D—

The Antistrike Suit

The government has gone into court to battle out the efficiency of its new antistrike law. Indictments have been returned against a number of Pennsylvania coalminer unionists, charging them with continued interference by stoppage and otherwise with the war-necessitated work of producing soft coal in that region. What may be most significant in this connection is that the actions set up as illegal disregarded orders by the union's president and national policy committee that the men return to work. Just who is putting whom on the spot is impossible to discover at this time and place. It may be well to recall high governmental utterances of not too long ago that the coalminers' "official" strike did not come within the purview of the new law—maybe because of the rule of *ex post facto!*

Everybody who should know all that is to be known about sitdowns, slowdowns, liedowns, and other practices which put industrial operations out, as well as down, should study the progress of this antistrike law case assiduously. It is the first step in what may mean as much to the whole of business as the antitrust law cases have meant to a large part of it. Also, it may mean nothing more than the public chastisement of a few bad boys, not so much because they interfered with the supplying of a necessary war material as because they have embarrassed their national leaders on the eve of a splendid personal victory over the national welfare.

Whatever the outcome of this antistrike law suit, the results will not reach to the bottom of the trouble at which the law is gestured. There is no effective national policy or policing which can avert labor troubles—there can be no such prevention by governmental edict. Labor troubles are symptoms of business problems. The less government has to do with business problems the better for all concerned—including government. No law is required to cure labor troubles other than a punitive statute which will make agreements stick.

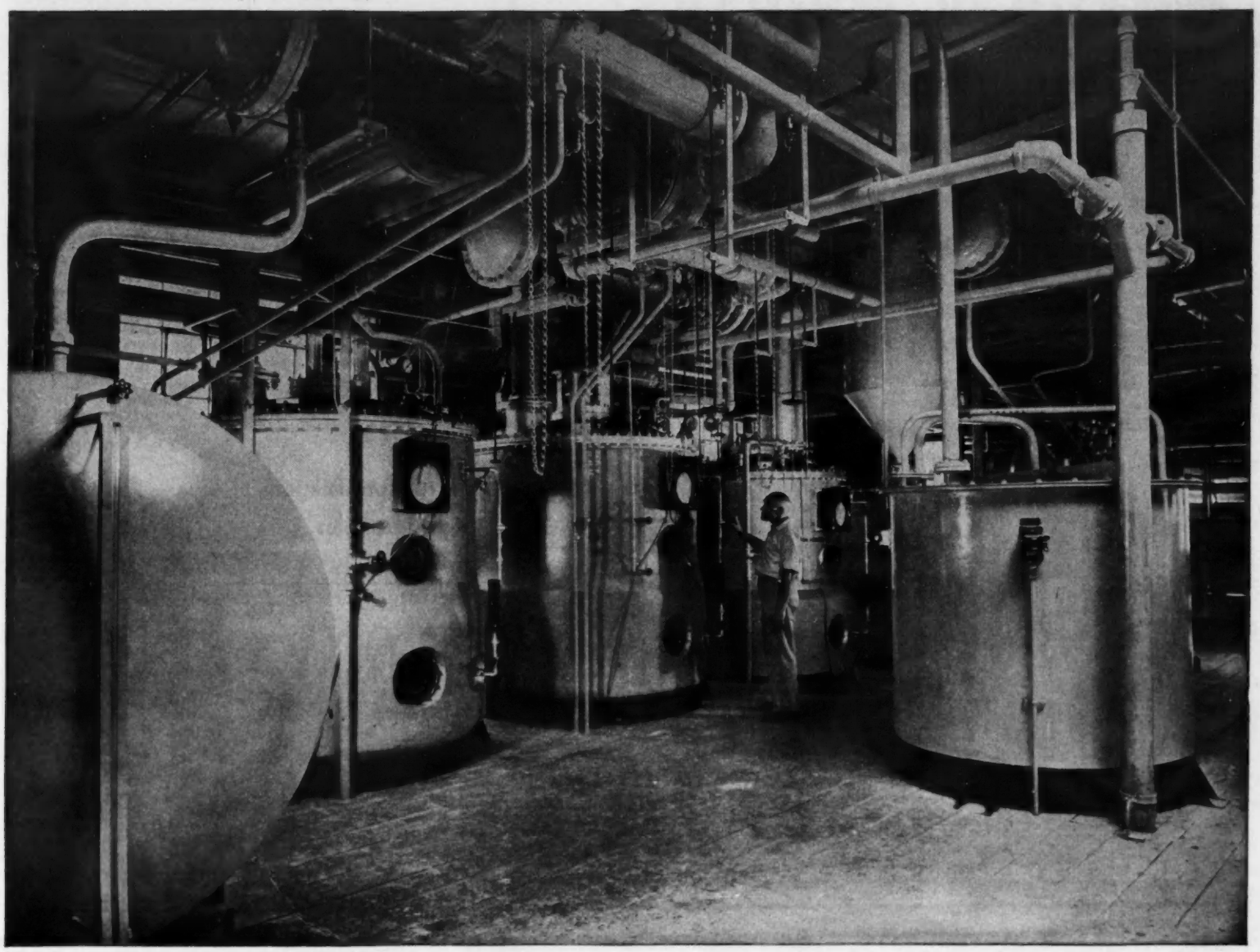
The job for the antistrike suit against the coalminers to do is to create among union labor a respect for reasonable, equitable law. That done, the enactment of a statute assuring acceptance and performance of responsibilities on both sides would be a relatively easy task. From there on business management, if it would avert governmental supermanagement, would need only to recognize its responsibilities and act accordingly.

—O-P-D—

Only a Use Ban Works

The ban on pleasure motoring on A gasoline rations apparently is about to be lifted again. This is the official response to the general clamor that, if a motorist legally can get a few gallons of gasoline from time to time, there should be no restriction on the use he makes of his allotment.

Nearby in the same newspapers are items on the arraignment of scores of dealers for illegally selling gasoline. The inescapable truth is that all who may motor as they please can get all the gasoline they want—the needs of war be damned!



Industrial Products by Fermentation Processes

• Noah has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS • ESTABLISHED 1849

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

81 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK • 444 W. GRAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cresylic Acid

We serve a leading domestic producer as sales representatives for their petroleum cresylic acid.

NOW — available — allocation readily obtainable.

IDEAL—for disinfectants. Especially suitable for cattle dips.

HIGH—Phenol coefficient.

LOW—irritation characteristics.

Favorably priced — tank cars or drums.

Ask for specifications and samples.

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WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

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MURIATIC ACID

C.P. OR COMMERCIAL GRADE

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SALT CAKE

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BAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

NEW ORLEANS, 9, LA.

Heavy Chemicals

Short Stocks Restrict Trading in Heavy Chemicals—No More Soda Ash or Bicarbonate in Wood

Workings of the law of supply and demand were vividly reflected in the market for industrial chemicals last week. In several instances demand exceeded the supply limit. Such conditions had a restraining influence on activity and made sellers gun-shy when it came to the actual placing of orders. Among the chemicals definitely scarce for prompt or immediate shipments were acetic acid, sulphuric acid, alumina sulphate iron free, chlorates, phosphorus, soda ash, soda caustic and soda sulphide. WPB mentioned as indicating an easy supply trend—acrylic acid, alumina chloride, ammonia and derivatives, chlorosulphonic acid and sulphur chloride.

Interest and anxiety were combined in the sulphuric acid situation. Last year consumption was 12,515,000 short tons expressed as 50°B. At present it looks as though a larger production will be required. In some of the consuming industries more acid will be needed if goals designated earlier in the year are to be met. So far these shipments have not increased sufficiently to meet the objective and there are enough cross currents to make the outlook confusing.

Stringent conditions featured the soda caustic market. Shelves were practically clear of dry caustic at the close of the week and this seemed to be the situation at every prominent distributing point in the country. Reports were current that the government favored a certain percentage of production be set aside for accumulation to meet any temporary emergency that might develop in the future. Last week it was intimated that exports would have to be restricted to take care of government requirements.

No soda ash was offered for export. While producers were running full, they did not appear able to build up any stocks. Shipments of bulk seemed to be about equal to contract specifications. Manpower situation remained serious particularly in reference to packing and shipping. The Containers Division of WPB prohibited the shipment of soda ash or soda bicarbonate in wooden containers after July 23, except in the case of exports or shipments to the army or navy. The action was an amendment to limitation order L-232. The order does not apply to goods already packed on July 23.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 90.5 in the week ended July 24, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 87.6 in the previous week and 79.2 percent a year ago.

Ammonia Chloride.—Sufficient supplies of white on hand to take care of demand. Allocation orders were filled promptly and the market seemed relatively easy from a supply point of view.

Arsenic.—White powdered moved rather freely against allocated orders. Some shipments for agricultural use but most for war industries. Supplies sufficient for requirements.

Bauxite.—No better buying conditions noted. Recent arrivals moving out steadily against allocation orders. Market remained in a tight condition.

Bleaching Powder.—Allocation orders were filled promptly and the supply seemed sufficient to meet requirements through August unless the government takes on increased quantities.

Calcium Chloride.—Demand held its activity with a tendency to broaden. So far, the supply situation has remained favorable and orders have been promptly filled. Conditions may change if the present state of buying is prolonged. Road building in neighboring states was primarily responsible for the markets activity.

Carbontetrachloride.—Inquiry active at ceiling prices with supplies moderate and showing a tendency to tighten. Some sellers refused to leave goods with consumers unless duplicate containers were on hand. All did not insist on this rule although it was admitted the container shortage was serious.

Chlorine.—There seemed to be sufficient supplies around to more than meet the prevailing demand. The buying situation at the close was described as easy.

Copper Sulphate.—Continued to show a fair degree of activity both for industrial and agricultural requirements. For the latter trade, mostly filling in transactions.

Fluorspar.—Producers were urged to increase prospecting and development of new deposits by WPB. Latest figures indicated that output was running behind consumption by about 3,000 tons a month. The apparent shortage of material had a restraining influence on new business and the market here while firm at the recent advance was comparatively quiet.

Soda Ash.—Market conditions were definitely tight with scarcely any sizable lots obtainable for immediate or prompt shipments in paper containers. While producers seemed to be able to handle bulk goods, the shortage of manpower has proved a serious restriction in forwarding packaged material and demand has exceeded supply.

Soda Caustic.—Market presented a sold out condition. Buyers were unable to pry any sizable amounts of dry caustic loose from any direction. In one quarter it was stated that demand was so far in excess of supply that export shipments would have to be restricted to meet government requirements.

Soda Sulphide.—Exceedingly tight for prompt shipment. Reported that one prominent factor has shifted entire output into a special consuming channel. At any rate, demand has crossed the supply level and this condition was fully reflected in the market.

Acids

Acetic.—Demand kept ahead of supply and the market remained definitely short of stock. Owing to a shortage of acetic acid a smaller acetate production is anticipated and a tight situation in viscose will be affected by the shortage of carbon bisulphide. The rayon industry showed some anxiety.

Chromic.—Keen buying interest from the platers was sufficient to absorb production and there was no relief accorded the former tight position.

Formic.—No material improvement was reported in the extent of consuming inquiry. Small-lot sales predominated with supplies ample to meet demand.

Lactic.—Production passed readily into consuming channels. Buyers could find little available stock for immediate or prompt shipments.

Muriatic.—Not much material obtainable for immediate or prompt shipments. Demand was reported active for home and export requirements.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	170.0	170.0	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co.

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., Inc.
70 PINE STREET Phone Digby 4-2181 NEW YORK CITY

SODIUM SULPHIDE
BARIUM CARBONATE
BLANC FIXE
BARIUM OXIDE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
Manufactured by
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA.

CRESYLIC ACID
Authorized Distributors for the Defense Supply Corporation
AMERICAN-BRITISH CHEMICAL SUPPLIES, Inc.
180 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephones: AShland 4-2265 and 4-2266

SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE

PRODUCT OF U. S. PHOSPHORIC PRODUCTS
Division Tennessee Corporation, Tampa, Florida
W. B. LAWSON, INC. (Subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation)
Sales Agent — UNION COMMERCE BUILDING — CLEVELAND, O.

GROUND IRON
FOR CHEMICAL PURPOSES
E.M. SERGEANT PULP and CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING Established 1867 NEW YORK, N. Y.

METOL
Sole Licensee Registered Trade Mark

TANNIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical

GALLIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical

ZINSSER & CO., Inc., HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

Stauffer

SULPHUR CHLORIDE

BORIC ACID • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHURIC ACID
CAUSTIC SODA • TARTAR EMETIC • LIQUID
CHLORINE • SULPHUR • SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE • TEXTILE STRIPPER

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. CHICAGO, ILL.

Oldbury
Electro-Chemical
Company

SODIUM CHLORATE

•

POTASSIUM CHLORATE

•

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE

•

THE sale and distribution of the chemicals listed above are covered by General Preference Order M-171. Our New York Office will be pleased to advise customers regarding the Preference Order, and furnish the necessary forms.

•

Plant and Main Office:
Niagara Falls, New York

New York Office:
22 East 40th Street, New York City

Oxalic.—Spot market remained shy of sizable lots. Demand was broad both for war industries and civilian use. The position was tight at the close.

Phosphoric.—Continued shipments for war industries were sufficient to check any stock accumulation, and buyers were up against the same tight buying conditions recently noted.

Sulphuric.—Heavy production met with active distribution. Demand was broader and the tendency was to expand. Some consumers claim they cannot get enough of this acid to satisfy their requirements. The general market maintained a firm position.

Baltimore, July 30.—Several meetings of producers of sulphuric acid have been held at different points, but the trade seems to be no nearer an agreement as to what the ceiling should be than before, and there is no intimation from government sources when a ceiling may be imposed. The old price levels, which are based on the top figures realized in March of last year remain in effect, and slight variations continue, as no two producers had the same price. What the ceiling adopted finally will be is anybody's guess.

Insecticides

Demand reported seasonally normal with supply satisfactory in most lines to meet demand. So far the boll weevil infestation has not been unusually heavy, but there is still time for this condition to change. Calcium arsenate was inclined to tighten, but the situation was easier at the close of the week. Estimates on 1944 production withheld until the government makes allotment of basic material.

Calcium Arsenate.—While the market showed a tendency to tighten early in the week, the buying situation was a little easier at the close. The cotton crop has come along without any unusual infestation of the boll worms, although the situation might change at any time. So far supply has been equal to demand.

Chloropicrin.—Market rather tight, although supply seemed sufficient for agricultural wants.

Cryolite.—Stocks reported adequate with Southern distributors carrying sufficient stocks to help out any acute weevil infestation. Small packages were available for Victory gardeners.

Lead Arsenate.—Tight in first hands.

WANTED
Industrial Waste and By-Products

By large manufacturer of bulk chemical materials. Will investigate any material. Large quantity and continuing supply essential. Give indication of price in car lots and shipping points. Box 551, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE
AMMONIUM SILICO FLUORIDE
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103 PARK AVENUE MUrray Hill 5-4214-5 NEW YORK, N. Y.

COPPER SHOT
DSC
DUQUESNE SMELTING Corp.
50 Thirty-Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
• New York Office—61 Broadway
• Detroit Office—2252 Glynn Court
• Cleveland Office—Union Commerce Building
• Cincinnati Dist.—Covington Trust Building, Covington, Ky.

SODIUM ACETATE
—GRADES AVAILABLE—
Technical 60% Sodium Acetate
N. F. VII 60% Sodium Acetate
Anhydrous Sodium Acetate, 98-99.5%
Sodium Diacetate
(33-35% Acidity as Acetic Acid)

NIACET CHEMICALS CORPORATION 4703 PINE AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Probably enough among dealers to satisfy essential wants.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Demand reported active and being readily satisfied. Stocks ample to meet season's requirements.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Buyers found no relief to tight situation. Production remained behind demand.

Paris Green.—Supplies limited for civilian requirements. Government purchases left shelves pretty well cleared.

Rottenone.—Lack of heavy infestation in Middle and Farwestern areas had a tendency to ease situation slightly. Stocks remained short and subject to WPB approval for deliveries. Looked as though there would be enough for essential wants for remainder of season. Victory gardeners found small packages scarce.

—O-P-D—

Central Sulphur Co. Formed

The Central Sulphur Corporation has taken out a Maryland charter to deal in sulphur insecticides at Hagerstown, Md. The authorized capital stock consists of 10,000 shares of $10 par value a share, and the incorporators of record are Edward Oswald, jr., Arthur Detrow and George N. Oswald, all of Hagerstown.

—O-P-D—

DuPont Sales Gain

Almost half of the gross sales of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for the year 1942, or 46 percent to be exact, consisted of products which either did not exist in 1928 or were not then manufactured in large commercial quantities. This figure does not include sales of newly-developed products which are still under the veil of military secrecy.

When you need:
NICOTINE ALKALOID
95% 97% 99%
MANGANESE SULPHATE
All Grades
TOBACCO MULCH
Sterilized
and INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS generally
INQUIRE
P. W. BONEWITZ CO.
Phone 372 BURLINGTON, IOWA

Made District Manager

C. V. Douglas has been named New York district manager of the Diamond Alkali Sales Corporation, which has taken over the operation of the George Chemical Company. New headquarters have been established in the General Electric building, 570 Lexington avenue, this city. J. M. Williams, H. B. Clark, F. C. Whitrock and H. H. Harbers, formerly with the George company, and C. L. Flaccus, jr., will be associated with Mr. Douglas.

T.S. Nichols in London With Harriman Mission

—Continued from page 3

sultant capacity, where he has remained until now. He is vice-president of Prior Chemical Corporation, New York. The Harriman Mission represents the United States in London on lend-lease and on the Combined Resources Board of Canada, Great Britain and the United States, and other general commercial matters.

—O-P-D—

U.S. Stoneware Has New Bonding Process

A new bonding process that unites metals with a bond stronger than riveting or spot welding, and that joins rubber, synthetic rubber, plastics, leather or wood, to metal, or to each other with a bond stronger than the materials thmeslves, has been announced by the United States Stoneware Company, manufacturer of "Tygon plastic materials and corrosion-resistant industrial equipment, Akron, Ohio. The new method is known as the Reanite bonding process.

—O-P-D—

E. C. Corson has been elected comptroller of American Smelting & Refining Company, this city, to fill the vacancy created by the death of F. G. Hamrick.

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE
(Red Prussiate of Potash)
MANUFACTURED BY
HUNT CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.
271 RUSSELL STREET BROOKLYN, N.Y.

FORMIC ACID
85% AND 90% STRENGTHS
Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

RED AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
Duff Chemical Company, Inc.
247 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Maas **PHOTO-PURE** *Sodas*
The Standard of the Motion Picture Industry
SODIUM SULFITE
Anhydrous
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
Diamond and Pea Crystals
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE
And a complete line of Photographic chemicals
"ARMed for Chemical Service"
A.R.MAAS Chemical Co.
4570 ARDINE ST., SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA

SELENIUM SALTS
SODIUM SELENITE — BARIUM SELENITE
SELENIOUS ACID
CHROME GREEN
VITRO MANUFACTURING CO. Corliss Station, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Phone: FED. 3550)

Representing the "Who's Who" of Chemical Industry
MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY
Affiliated Companies in
CHICAGO CINCINNATI COUNCIL BLUFFS
MILWAUKEE MINNEAPOLIS NEW YORK
A COMPLETE LINE OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
SERVICE QUALITY MERCO

CHARCOAL
KILN BURNED HARDWOOD OR WILLOW
ACE BRAND
Let us take care of your CHARCOAL requirements. Finest Quality—kiln burned. Prepared in three forms: FORKED LUMP, GRANULAR or POWDERED. Write for prices and samples.
ALABAMA CHARCOAL COMPANY
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

COPPER SULPHATE
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING
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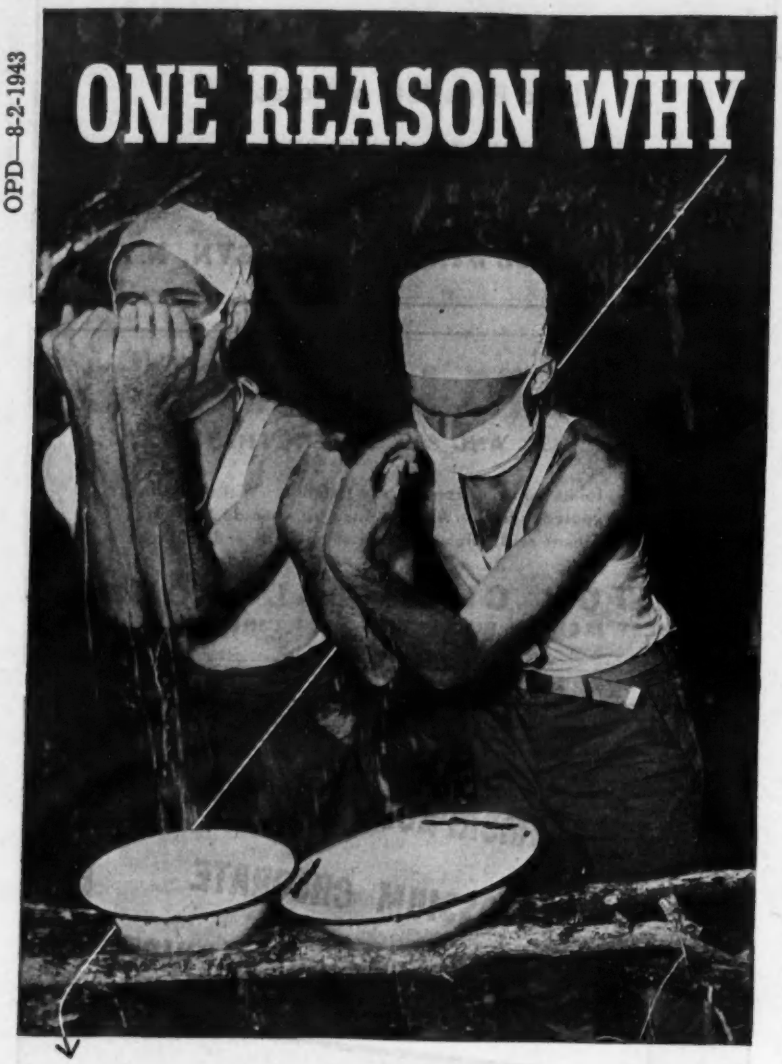

deliveries of CRESOL are curtailed . . .

Cresol, widely used in antiseptics, disinfectants and soaps for civilian purposes, is critically needed for the manufacture of similar materials for our armed forces. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Cresol is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR*
(Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
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ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Trade Factors Look for Upturn in Byproduct Cokeoven Operations With Coal Production Climbing

A decline in steel operations of 0.3 percent last week did not cast any shadow over the market for coaltar chemicals, as factors were of the opinion that the recent downward trend in byproduct cokeoven operations soon would be checked, with production of bituminous and anthracite continuing to climb. For the week ended July 17, it was 11,860,000 tons for bituminous and 1,338,000 tons for anthracite. Before the coal strike, weekly production of bituminous was above the 12,000,000 weekly average level and anthracite was 1,350,000 tons.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 98 percent of capacity, compared with 98.3 percent in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 90.3 percent, the lowest for three years. In the corresponding week of last year it was 96.3 percent, down 1.7 point from the preceding period. Production at last week's rate was equivalent to 1,697,000 net tons of ingots and steel for castings, compared with 1,702,200 tons in the previous week; 1,563,700 tons a month ago, and 1,647,700 tons in the corresponding week of 1942.

Coaltar items in general remained scarce last week. The synthetic rubber program continued to take large quantities of benzol and needs for this material for aviation gasoline also were very heavy. Both toluol and xylol were tight and war needs for phenol held supplies available for intermediates short. No sizable arrivals of imported cresylic acid have been reported in recent weeks and this material was quite scarce.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Increasing aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber needs pulling heavily on government stockpile. Undertone firm. Manufacturers who use less than fifty gallons of benzol a month are now required to certify to the supplier and WPB that they are not using more than that amount. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 24 indicate production from that source of 3,771,700 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—Steady market devoid of new developments. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 24 indicate production from that source of 14,722,000 gallons of coaltar.

Cresote Oil.—Railroads and utilities continue active in market. Price structure unaltered. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 24 indicate production from that source of 778,600 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Market continues very tight with no alterations pricewise.

Naphthalene.—Demand for refined seasonally lighter. Crude transactions continue under WPB allocation control with tone steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 24 indicate productions from that source of 1,642,500 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—War needs heavy and leaving supplies available for intermediates very tight. Prices show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 24 indicate production from that source of 219,000 pounds of phenol.

Pitch.—Market devoid of new developments. Prices same.

Pyridin.—Tone continues firm with heavy movement of material into manufacture of sulpha drugs and vitamins. Pyridin conservation order M-185 has been amended to read "Allocation Order M-185."

Tar Acid Oil.—WPB allocations rule. Price schedules show no change.

Toluol.—WPB allocations govern transactions with manufacture of explosives consuming large quantities. Prices show no change. Any laboratory may now accept delivery of five gallons or less of toluol in the aggregate from all suppliers in any one month. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 24 indicate production from that source of 754,300 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Market very tight. WPB allocations rule. Stocks of petroleum xylol, which have been of some assistance during recent weeks, are reported to be very low. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 24 indicate production from that source of 170,300 gallons of xylol, crude and refined. Allocation order M-150 has been amended to include all grades of xylol, regardless of whether derived from petroleum, coaltar or other sources, and includes high-flash naphtha.

Chicago, July 28.—Good market performance is reported for virtually all grades of coaltar bases with previous commitments accounting for a relatively large amount of activity. Benzol remains in firm position. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 30c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand continues good. Prices firm.

Cyclohexanol.—No change in market tone. Prices same.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Material in good inquiry. No movements pricewise.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Market position tight. No change in prices.

Benzoic, Technical.—No new features in strong market. Quotations unaltered.

Cleve's.—Demand active. Prices show no change.

Fumaric.—Supplies continue tight. No change in quotations.

Gamma.—Takings at moderate to good level. No alterations in price schedules.

Laurent's.—Inquiry fair to good. Tone firm.

Maleic.—Material in short supply. No change pricewise.

Malic.—Good interest against tight supplies. Tone remains steady.

Picramic.—Material in good demand. Undertone strong.

Picric.—Consumers' interest at recent levels. No movements pricewise.

Sulphanilic.—Inquiry good against short supplies. Prices same.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Demand continues active. No movements pricewise.

Alphanaphthylamine.—No new features in tight market. Prices same.

Anilin.—WPB allocations rule. Quotations unchanged.

Benzaldehyde.—Supplies short. Market tone remains firm.

Benzidin Base.—Demand active. Quotations steady.

Benzoyl Chloride.—Market tone unchanged. No new developments.

Betanaphthol.—Position firm. Supplies continue tight.

Diethylanilin.—Demand and prices unchanged from recent levels. Quotations unaltered.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Dimethylanilin.—No new features in tight market.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Demand and supply conditions unaltered. Prices same.

Dinitrotoluene. — Supply situation remains very tight. Prices show no alterations.

Diphenyl. — Steady interest from consuming quarters. Prices unaltered.

Diphenylamine. — Market position tight. Inquiry good. Tone steady.

G Salt. — Requirements in large volume. Quotations steady.

Metanitroanilin. — Supplies limited. Price schedules confirmed.

Metaparatoluidin.—Tone very firm with supplies tight.

Metaphenylenediamine. — WPB allocations rule. Prices steady.

Metatoluylenediamine. — Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Prices same.

Nitrobenzene. — Supplies remain very tight. Prices firm.

Orthocresol.—Good interest against very tight supplies. Prices show no change.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol. — Position very tight. Quotations show no alterations.

Orthonitrophenol. — Supplies tight due to shortage of raw materials. No movements pricewise.

Orthonitrotoluene. — No change in demand and supply conditions. Prices same.

Parachlorophenol.—Market tone unchanged. Prices same.

Paranisidin.—No change in market position. No new features.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Tight glycerin situation continues to result in easier phthalic supplies. Material under WPB allocation and use control. Prices unaltered.

Xylidin.—Market conditions unaltered. Prices same.

Coaltar Colors

The market for coaltar colors continued to exhibit little change over the past week. In general, supplies of colors were keeping pace with supplies of textiles for civilian use and dyes were moving out at a good rate for use in connection with government orders.

—O-P-D—

U. S. Bronze Powder Works, Inc., Closter, N. J., will receive the Army-Navy "E" award July 26.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

favor: it is providing a lot of people with a liberal education on some of its lesser known industrial uses. Most people have thought of corn only as something to eat—or drink—perhaps as a substance from which starch and syrup is made, and politically speaking, something over which congressman get all worked up about every two years. But as a matter of fact, products of corn have many vital war munition uses.

Some of them, the Department of Agriculture lists:—Fibrous glasscloth used for bomber brakelinings, rayon cloth for parachutes; cloth for soldiers' uniforms, for tents, for bandages, and many other war necessities; starch used in the manufacture of various textiles; special molds for castings of aluminum, steel, iron, magnesium, bronze, and copper for airplane engines, tanks, and other implements of war; core binders for foundries making war materials; adhesives for many purposes, including containers for shipping ammunition and other war products; nitrostarch for explosives; starch used in the paper shells for small arms; asbestos and wallboard used in defense housing; some ingredients of paints and varnishes, also used for war workers' homes; paper products used in shipping containers.

Almost one-third of the corn sold for such industrial uses—600 pounds out of every ton—is returned in the form of high protein feeds or concentrates derived from the gluten and germ oil discarded in manufacturing processes. "Corny" is an important word industrially.

Martial Music Plasticized

The plastic bugle used in the army now has a companion in the form of a plastic fife. The Quartermaster Corps reports this instrument was developed, in collaboration with a commercial band instrument manufacturer, from cellulose acetate-butyrate, the same plastic material from which the bugle is made.

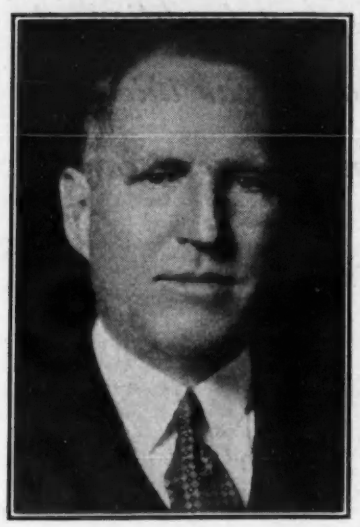
Army bandmen say the new fife has fully as good a tone as the standard item. When the plastic drum comes along the F&D corps will be fully modernized.

—O-P-D—

General Aniline Elects G.E. Burpee President

George W. Burpee has been elected president of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, this city. He succeeds R. E. McConnell, resigned.

Mr. Burpee has recently been executive vice-president of American Export Airlines and for many years



George W. Burpee

was a member of the engineering firm of Coverdale & Colpitts. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, holding an honorary Sc.D. degree from that institution, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a former president of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers.

—O-P-D—

Continental Can Company, this city, has elected W. J. Buttfield as an additional member of its board of directors. Mr. Buttfield is president of Vulcan Detinning Company, Sewaren,, N. J.

Coaltar By-Products Output: 1942

Statistics covering by-products obtained from cokeoven operations in the United States in 1942 have been compiled by the Bureau of Mines. The statistics, including products of tar distillation conducted by cokeoven operators under the same corporate name, follow:—

	Production.	Sales.
Tar, gallons.....	740,175,619	445,597,291
Ammonia—		
Sulphate, pounds	1,533,608,185	1,503,828,945
Ammonia liquor (NH_3 content), pounds	67,854,384	63,875,140
Sulphate equivalent of all forms, pounds.	1,805,025,721	1,759,329,505
NH_3 equivalent of all forms, pounds	451,256,430	439,832,376
Light oil and derivatives	.....	.....
Tar derivatives—		
Creosote oil, distillate as such, gallons	39,047,166	39,305,409
Creosote oil in coal-tar solution, gallons..	3,172,731	1,299,576
Pitch of tar, net tons	638,158	8,584
Other tar derivatives	.....	.....
Other byproducts*.	.....	.....
Value of all by-products sold..	.....	.....

* Ammonium thiocyanate, cyanogen, dicycloentadiene, phenol, picoline, sal ammoniac, sodium phenolate, sodium prussiate, spent soda ash solution, sulphur, vented vapors, and a small amount of miscellaneous products.

—O-P-D—

OPA Coaltar Industry Advisory Group Named

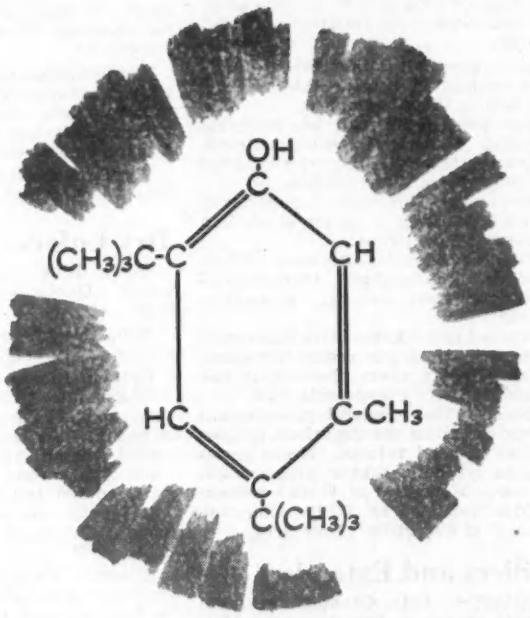
OPD Washington Bureau

An industry advisory committee of the Coaltar Industry has been named by the Office of Price Administration to assist the agency in the establishment of price ceilings and solution of other problems affecting the industry. Members of the committee are:—

Carl E. Hilkert, of Republic Steel Corporation; P. H. Neal, of Alabama By-Products Corporation; John V. Freeman, of the U. S. Steel Corporation; W. H. Earle, of the Philadelphia Coke Company; W. J. Johnstone, of Bethlehem Steel Corporation; John A. Clark, of Public Service Electric & Gas Company; B. E. Stewart, of Jones-Laughlin Steel Corporation, and Charles A. Lunn, of Consolidated Edison Company of New York.

KOPPERS D. B. M.

4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL



Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A-9

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HI-FLASH SOLVENTS • COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS • TERPENE RESINS • TAR PAINTS
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS • WIRE ENAMEL THINNERS • DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, AND SHINGLE STAIN OILS

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Retail Paint Sales Continue at Rather Good Level — Dealers' Stocks Show Signs of Gradual Depletion

Retail sales in the paint trade continued at a fairly good level last week, long after the Spring painting operations of professional painters usually come to a close. Stocks on dealers' shelves, although in rather satisfactory volume due to the fact that the stores stocked up over the past several months, began to show signs of gradual depletion. Government orders, however, continued to constitute the bulk of the business in the paint industry.

Production remained hampered last week by the tight position of drying oils. In this connection it is interesting to note that difficulties that have been experienced with the quality of paint oils which may be sold under order M-332 are expected to be remedied by the order as just amended by the War Production Board. M-332 covers the composition of oils for protective coatings.

Previously, no crusher, processor, manufacturer or wholesaler might deliver linseed oil or fish oil having a non-volatile content of more than 70 percent by weight. The amended order makes it necessary for the oil or non-volatile content to be at least 65 percent of the product. The amendment also unfreezes wholesalers' stocks on hand before July 1, when M-332 went into effect, and unfreezes crushers' stocks on consignment with wholesalers before July 1.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Domestic production of metallic lead in good volume. Imports holding up very well. Oxidizers and other lead pigment makers filling requirements without difficulty. Pig lead quotations showed no change in the week July 24-30 at 3.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c., New York.

Supplies of zinc ore and concentrates fairly liberal. Slab zinc stocks tight. Prices of zinc slabs held unchanged in week July 24-30 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c., New York.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 2c. to 8c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Ceiling prices for a small proportion of color pigments have been raised by the reinstatement by OPA of the practice of some sellers of adding transportation charges in sales of less than 100 pounds, if those sellers were in the habit of doing so between October 1, 1941, and January 15, 1942.

A pigment producer announced last week that larger scale operations, coupled with a long-term research program, have made it possible to place the sale of sixteen types of fluorescent and phosphorescent pigments on a quantity differential basis rather than on container sizes as in the past.

Blue Lead.—Fair movement recorded despite shortage of drying oils. Tone firm.

Lead Titanate.—Business rather good for time of year and in consideration of tight drying oil situation. Market steady.

Litharge.—Call rather brisk. Military takings in considerable volume. Quotations show no change.

Lithopone.—Material in moderate demand. Undertone continues strong.

Orange Mineral.—Inquiries in good volume. Price structure firm.

Red Lead.—War needs remain heavy and considerably in excess of civilian demand. Tone strong.

Titanium Dioxide.—Business for July exceeded that for June. Demand continues in good volume. Quotations steady.

White Lead.—Rather free movement of material into war production channels. Civilian users also taking fair quantities. No change pricewise.

Zinc Oxides.—Federal procurement agencies calling for American process oxides in good volume. Needs growing as synthetic rubber program advances. Movement of French process oxides restricted by WPB's allocation control of zinc slabs. Tone firm.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic grades in fair demand. Market tone firm. Shipments in goodly quantity just received.

Barytes.—Demand routine. Steady undertone.

Chalk.—A shipment of precipitated chalk has just been received.

Charcoal.—Hardwood and softwood charcoal conditions unaltered. Prices same.

China Clay.—Buying interest limited. No change in quotations. Shipments of clay, including fuller's earth, in 1942 totaled 7,547,087 short tons, the highest tonnage recorded, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Inquiry for material moderate. Market tone continues firm.

Graphite.—Movement in good volume. Price structure firm. To conserve available supply of graphite, WPB has limited the manufacture of both standard size and special size graphite crucibles.

Gypsum.—Business routine and market stable.

Mica.—Good movement of all varities of water-ground material. Especially active demand in paint trade for pulverized grades. Moderate request for dry-ground goods. Shipments of mica block and splittings just received. Output satisfying needs. Prices firm.

Talc.—Makers striving to keep pace with good demand. New York State producers now able to make deliveries within a fortnight of receipt of orders. Market tone strong.

Whiting.—Good buying interest continues. Quotations firm.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Material in fair demand. Quotations show no alterations.

Bone Blacks.—Fair interest shown. Prices firmly held.

Carbon Blacks.—Market in strong position due to heavy demand for furnace blacks from synthetic rubber program. As has been previously stated, manufacturers requiring furnace type carbon black in quantities between 100 and 5,000 pounds in any one month are now not required to obtain direct or specific allocation from WPB.

Chrome Colors.—Chrome green, chrome yellow, zinc chromate yellow, and all chrome colors in heavy demand by the armed forces. Civilian call for these items also in sizable volume. Price structure firm.

Iron Blues.—Movement of material in moderate volume at prices recently fixed by OPA.

Lithol Toners.—Expressly exempted from provisions of amended order M-103 but interest light. Market tone steady.

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices begnning on page 9

Mercuric Oxide.—Business routine. No alterations pricewise.

Driers

Stearates and palmitates continue moving in constantly expanding volume. The demand for resinates, oleates, and linoleates also is good and there is an especially good call for linoresinates and other substitutes for allocated naphthanates.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate. — August delivered price for butyl acetate in tank cars east of Rocky Mountains is 17¼c. per pound for Indiana and Illinois production, with usual differentials prevailing for drums in carload and less carload lots. For deliveries on Pacific Coast prices are ½c. per pound higher. Prices on production at other points had not been issued on Friday.

Butyl Alcohol. — August delivered price for butyl alcohol in tank cars east of the Rocky Mountain is 17.8c. per pound for Indiana and Illinois production. For further details, see butyl acetate.

Isopropyl Acetate.—Acetic acid situation holds item in tight supply.

Methylethyl Ketone.—WPB allocations rule. Supplies short.

Nitrocellulose.—Demand and supply conditions show little change. Quotations unaltered. WPB has announced that a supply of cotton linters will soon be made available in the open market for use in the bedding and upholstering industries. Under order M-12, before it was amended, all of the linter production of the cottonseed oil mills was delivered to CCC for use in chemical cotton pulp from which explosives are made. Under a new amendment deliveries will be made to CCC from time to time from the 1943-44 crop as directed by WPB.

Cadmium Limited For Pigments Use

OPD Washington Bureau

Provision of Conservation Order M-65-a controlling the use of cadmium were amended July 27 by the War Production Board to prohibit the use of cadmium in pigments, except for specific purposes, most of which are military. Under terms of the amended order the only pigment uses which may be made of cadmium are the following:—

Luminescent paints, printing inks, paper and plastics for military uses; artists' colors; signal and illuminating glassware for safety, religious, and industrial use only; thermometer tubing; thermosetting plastic buttons for military use; dental rubber; and rubber sea buoys.

Naval Stores

Demand for rosin continued good last week although buyers in some instances curtailed purchases late in the period, preferring to await further developments. After advancing to higher levels, prices showed a reactionary tendency but this was regarded by some as merely a natural and temporary development in view of what they consider evidence that consumption is large and apparently still expanding in war and civilian industries.

Turpentine offerings were light much of the time and demand was sufficient to give the market a steady tone. Representatives of the naval stores industry have been in Washington for about two weeks conferring with government officials in an effort to secure an advance in stockpile prices for rosin, and some in the trade appear to be rather confident that the movement will meet with success. Receipts of rosin in the three principal markets in the South during the first quarter of the naval stores year ended with June were about 5,400 barrels smaller than in the same time last season and 34,850 barrels less than in the corresponding period in 1941. The government announced the recent purchase of 43,200 gallons of rosin oil at 48 cents per gallon, f.o.b. Savannah, and 55,550 gallons of alphapinene at 59¾c., Panama City, Fla.

Turpentine.—The local market for turpentine presented few features of interest last week although the tone was steady. Business was generally limited to small lots, the movement of such quantities in some quarters being reported as fair.

Savannah, July 30.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Barrels—Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	67	3,150	384	154	33,981
Tuesday	67	8,450	211	289	33,903
Wednesday	67	1,150	79	1	33,981
Thursday	67	700	215	12	34,134
Friday	67	450	150	...	34,334

* No trading.

Chicago, July 30.—Turpentine trade fair. Five-drum lots, 80c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 85c.; single drums, 83c.; single barrels, 88c.

Rosin.—Local prices had an upward trend at times in company with the course of quotations in the primary center where offerings were light or moderate. Business here was fairly active.

Savannah, July 30.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.92	$2.92	$2.92	$2.92	$2.92
D	...	3.19	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21
E	...	3.67	3.70	3.70	3.69	3.69
F	...	3.69	3.72	3.72	3.70	3.70
G	...	3.88	3.92	3.92	3.90	3.90
H	...	3.88	3.92	3.92	3.90	3.90
I	...	3.90	3.92	3.92	3.90	3.90
K	...	3.99	4.01	4.00	3.96	3.93
M	...	3.99	4.01	4.00	3.97	3.97
N	...	4.01	4.03	4.01	3.98	3.99
WG	...	4.11	4.15	4.11	4.10	4.10
WW	...	4.60	4.66	4.60	4.61	4.62
X	...	4.60	4.66	4.60	4.61	4.62

	Barrels				
Sales	943	565	315	723	367
Receipts	241	524	454	320	302
Shipments	...	606	433	509	401
Stocks	...	...	...	...	80,283

* No trading.

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COBALT SULPHATE
COBALT ACETATE
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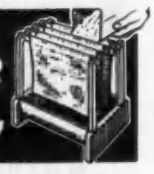
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Recommended for lacquers, resins, laminating varnishes, body rubs, vitamin B1 preparation, sterilizing solutions, liniments and many additional applications.
Isopropyl Alcohol is on allocation and necessary forms will be gladly furnished.
STANDARD ALCOHOL CO. 26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Chicago, July 30.—Rosin quieter. Five drum lots, B grade, $4.59 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.46; M grade, $5.65; W.W. grade, $6.51.

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Triple-folds ends of collapsible metal tubes. Available in two sizes for tubes up to 1½ inches in diameter. Capacity: Twenty tubes per minute.

Literature on request

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Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Contract movement steady. New business fairly active. Market firm.

Tar.—Selling schedules maintained and market firm. Contract deliveries apparently absorbing bulk of output.

Tar Oil.—Market remained firm in absence of any slowing down of trade.

Shellac

Research work on shellac continues despite the interruption of consumption on all accounts save that of the war. Word has been received that experimental work by the Lac Research Institute of India has made substantial progress and practical applications of results attained are now being studied. Particular importance is attached to progress in producing shellac powders, as their use in the manufacture of electrical goods and household articles would open up new industrial activity after the war. Processes for producing from shellac a line of plastic moulded materials, automobile finishes, and stoving enamels have also been worked out. Considerable commercial value may also attach to a process for hot-spraying shellac. The American shellac importers cooperate closely with the work of the Lac Research Institute; in the past, there has been an exchange of experimental results and hence the work mentioned above may ultimately appear in this country.

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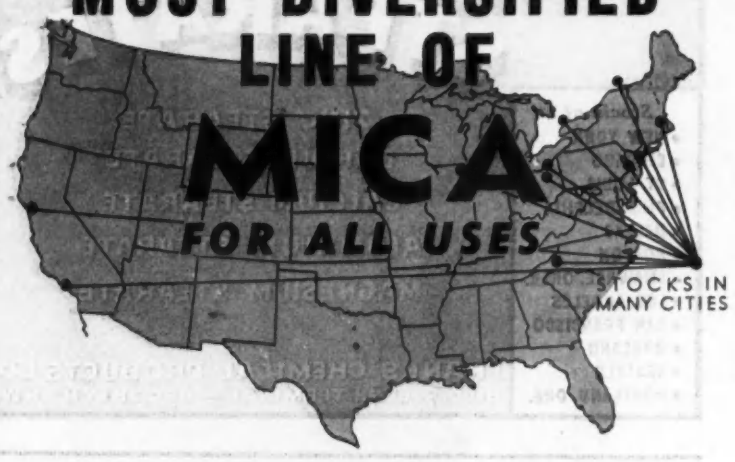

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Paint Tech Programmer

John J. Bradley, jr., of Bi d & Son, East Walpole, Mass., who was chairman of the technical symposium of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Club, Cincinnati, will serve as chairman of the program committee for the remainder of the year. H. E. Hancock, who previously held the chairmanship, resigned.

Synthetic Resins

Despite the fact that government agencies' purchasing still constitutes the bulk of the transactions in synthetic resins, the demand for phenolic, phthalic alkyd, and the vinyl chloride resins, and vinyl polymers for civilian account continues unabated, though largely unsatisfied. The end-uses list, recently issued by WPB's Protective Coatings Section of its Chemical Division, is proving of considerable assistance.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Movement of foreign origin gums restricted by shortages, but shipments of domestic materials on increase. Latter proving satisfactory.

Copal.—Shipments of gums from Belgian Congo have just been received. These are coming in frequently but are in small volume. Quotas of sixty-day inventories being taken up by varnish makers. Government procurement agencies absorbing a steadily increasing quantity of both unsorted and domestically-sorted gums.

Kauri.—Local stocks, though light, proving sufficient for current requirements, with the gradual turning by former users to synthetic varnish products.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Domestic production of both acid process and rennet process casein very light, due to fact that dried skim milk producers enjoy a price advantage over processors of casein. This makes it impractical for the latter to compete with the former in bidding for raw milk material. Corn protein and soybean protein are used as substitutes when they can be had. Production of casein for May aggregated 2,935,000 pounds, or 57 percent less than that for the corresponding month of last year, according to Department of Agriculture.

Glues.—Producers unable to meet requirements for hide and bone glues. Scarcity of raw materials and shortage of labor are given as reasons.

—O-P-D—

Varcum Chemical Adds Steinbach to Research Dept.

Dr. Warren H. Steinbach has resigned as assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Arkansas and has joined the research department of Carcum Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, New York. He will be assistant to Dr. R. D. McDonald, technical director, and will take an active part in the development of new resins and products.

Dr. Steinbach, who is thirty-eight, received his PhD. at the University of Nebraska in 1931, majoring in organic chemistry, and for the past six years has been on the staff of the University of Arkansas. During the summer of 1938 he was visiting professor at the Colorado State College of Education, and during the Summer of 1939 at Denver University.

—O-P-D—

Paint as Fighting Weapon Discussed in Booklet

Reichhold Chemical, Inc., Detroit, in its publication, 'By Gum," for July, carries articles on "Paint Is a Fighting Weapon to the U. S. Navy," "Allocations," "The Fasest Alkyd in the 'Beckosol' Line." Copies may be obtained from the office of the company in 601 Woodward Heights Boulevard, Detroit, 20, Mich.

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Interchemical Corp. Moves To Empire State Building

Interchemical Corporation and the administrative offices of several operating divisions and subsidiaries have been moved to the Empire State building. For thirteen years the offices have been located at 75 Varick street. The new location will house the administrative offices of Interchemical Corporation, International Printing Ink Division, In-Tag Division, Ault & Wiborg Corporation and the Export Division.

—O-P-D—

Crushed Barite Sales Show Drop

Sales of ground and crushed barite sold or used by producers in 1942 declined in all its principal uses, and the total, though comparing favorably with pre-1940 output, was 24 percent less than the record 1941 sales. In its individual consumption outlets, demand for use in well drilling dropped 24 percent, in paint 40 percent, in glass 3 percent, and in rubber 35 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines.

—O-P-D—

Detroit Paint Club Elects Officers

Dave Eichelberger, of the Cook Paint & Varnish Company, has been elected president of the Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, succeeding Carl Oliver, of the Wyandotte Paint Products Company. Other officers elected for the ensuing year are:—Vice-president, Arthur Kiernan, of Berry Brothers, Inc.; secretary, Al Hartung, of the American Can Company; treasurer, Ralph Matters, of Rinshed-Mason Company.

—O-P-D—

Gillespie Enroute to India For OEW on Shellac Supply

Louis Gillespie, of the Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company, shellac importer and bleacher, this city, is en route to India as a representative of the Office of Economic Warfare. Problems have arisen in connection with the maintenance of a supply of shellac at least adequate for the war needs of this country and Mr. Gillespie will survey the entire situation with the hope of improving existing arrangements between the importing government agency in this country and the exporting agency of the British government of India. He was a member of the Shellac Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board.

—O-P-D—

Barium Chemicals Output Reported

The quantity of barium chemicals sold or used by producers in 1942, 207,434 short tons valued at $17,678,769, was higher than during any previous year except 1941, when sales were 245,952 tons valued at $16,949,120. The chief war uses of barium chemicals are in making flares and shell primers, and in the process of case hardening steel, according to the Bureau of Mines. Barium chemicals sold or used by producers in the United States in 1942 compared with 1941 as follows:—

	Short tons 1942	1941
Lithopone*	137,320	176,642
Blanc fixe (precipitated barium sulphate)	21,278	29,852
Artificial barium carbonate (chemically precipitated)	18,174	17,477
Other barium chemicals†	30,662	22,481
Total barium chemicals	207,434	245,952

* Does not include cadmium lithopone.

† Figures cover chemicals, in order of value, as follows:—1938: Chloride, dioxide, sulphide, hydroxide, and oxide; 1939: chloride, dioxide, hydroxide, sulphide, and oxide; 1940: chloride, dioxide, hydroxide, sulphide, oxide and nitrate; 1941: chloride, sulphide, dioxide, hydroxide, nitrate, oxide, and tribarium aluminate; 1942: chloride, 13,414 tons, $960,876; nitrate, 11,489 tons, $2,483,115; dioxide, 2,644 tons, $666,232; hydroxide, 2,335 tons, $267,572; sulphide and oxide, 580 tons, $55,839.

—O-P-D—

Lithopone Sales Data Reported

Lithopone, not including cadmium lithopone, sold or used by producers in 1942 as compared with 1941, according to the Bureau of Mines, by consuming industries follows:—

	Short tons 1942	1941
Paints, enamels, and lacquers	109,216	132,691
Floor coverings and textiles	15,775	21,114
Rubber	1,047	3,547
Other	11,282	19,290

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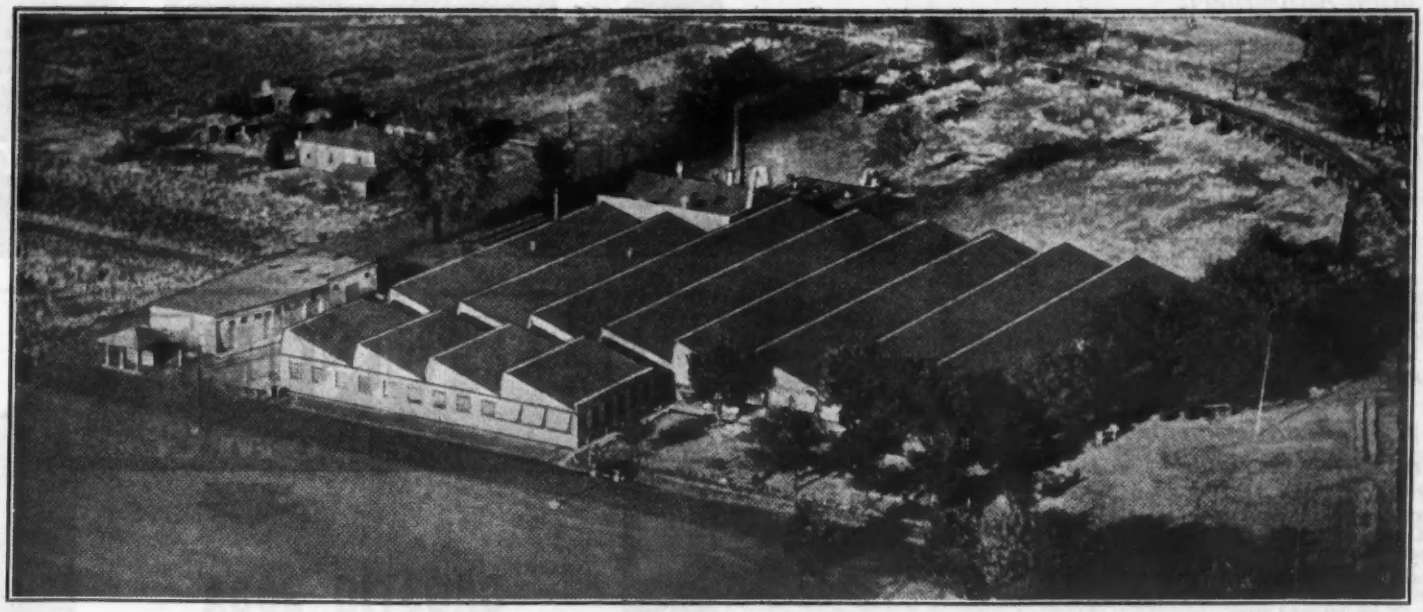

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Linseed Replacement Oil Must Meet TTO-371

—Continued from page 3

Board. The order covers the composition of oils for protective coatings.

Previously, no crusher, processor, manufacturer, or wholesaler might deliver linseed oil or fish oil having a non-volatile content of more than 70 percent by weight. The non-volatile content is the oil content, while the volatile content is turpentine or other solvent.

The new order makes it necessary for the oil or non-volatile content to be at least 65 percent of the product. This is effected by requiring that oil represented to be "Linseed Replacement Oil" meet Federal specification TTO-371. Text of the amendment follows:—

(7) "Wholesaler" means a person who buys linseed or fish oil from a crusher or processor and without further processing resells such oils to manufacturers or retailers.

(8) "Retailer" is any person who sells linseed oil or fish oil to the ultimate consumer.

(iv) Deliveries by any person of linseed oil or fish oil which on July 1, 1943, and at the time of the delivery was packaged in unopened five-gallon cans or smaller containers and was on both of these dates owned by the person making delivery.

(v) Deliveries by any person of boiled linseed oil which on July 1, 1943, and at the time of delivery was packaged in 55-gallon drums or smaller containers and was on both such dates owned by him.

(vi) Deliveries by any wholesaler of raw linseed oil (in no case in a quantity exceeding 1,375 gallons) which on July 1, 1943, was packaged in unopened drums or containers having a capacity of more than 8 gallons but not more than 55 gallons and was on both such dates either owned by him or in his possession on consignment from a crusher or processor.

(vii) Deliveries to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, or pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941 (Lend-Lease Act), or deliveries of such linseed oil or fish oil to be used on or incorporated in material and equipment delivered or to be delivered to the services or agencies mentioned in this subdivision (vii) or pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941 (Lend-Lease Act).

(3) No person shall deliver or sell any material represented to be "linseed replacement oil" unless such material meets the requirements of Federal Specification TT-O-371.

—O-P-D—

Edible Oils, Fats Allocation Announced

—Continued from page 3

000,000 pounds to our military forces, Allies, U. S. territories, foreign rehabilitation and friendly nations.

During the current quarter, July, August and September, WFA has earmarked for United States civilians 393,000,000 pounds of lard, 494,000,000 pounds of shortening and oils, 411,000,000 pounds of butter, and 100,000,000 pounds of oil for the manufacture of margarin. Tentative allocations for the nine months beginning October 1 include, for civilian consumption, approximately 1,364,000,000 pounds of lard, 1,292,000,000 pounds of shortening and oils, 1,259,000,000 pounds of butter and 314,000,000 pounds of oils for margarin.

—O-P-D—

Tung Oil Production Up in Latin America

—Continued from page 3

processing when their groves come into full production. The statement of the Coordinator continued:—

In the nearby state of Rio Grande do Sul, about 6,250 acres have been planted with some 500,000 tung trees.

In Argentina, the Minister of Agriculture has advocated increasing tung tree plantings in Misiones and Corrientes, in the northeast corner of the country, where soil and climate are favorable.

The minister appointed a committee to study production and domestic and foreign sales of tung oil. The committee includes representatives of government, cooperatives and manufacturers.

Growing of tung in Argentina dates back at least to 1929, when one of the first plantings was made at Playadito, Corrientes. A total of 113 trees were established on a two-and-one-half-acre tract. In recent years Argentine interest in tung has grown rapidly. One plantation, with about 865 acres of tung trees, planted 494 additional acres in 1941. Another with 3,707 acres planted 500 acres more. Many small growers doubled their acreage.

These are indications that Argentina's total number of tung trees increased substantially since overall figures last were published, in the agricultural census of 1936-37. At that time 564 Argentine farms had 370,622 tung trees on 8,406 acres.

Argentina has three mills processing tung oils. One of these, at Pasadas, was built to handle tung fruit from a single plantation of 100,000 trees.

Paraguayan cultivation of tung occurs chiefly at the Hohenau Colony, some 50 miles northeast of Encarnacion. Between 1,200 to 1,500 acres are devoted to tung in this area.

The tree grows to 30 feet or more and lives thirty-five years or more. Due to its attractive appearance, tung is often planted for ornamental purposes. Snow-white or pinkish flowers blossom in the Spring and are followed by broad, dark green leaves. The trees usually begin to bear the fruit from which the oil is derived in the third year, and should be bearing fully by the sixth or seventh year.

—O-P-D—

Tallow Priority Given to War Industries

—Continued from page 3

to apply for authorizations. Thus, it is necessary for them to wait on their requirements until war industries have been supplied.

Current soap production will be maintained, officials said, by the use of crude soybean, palm and cocoanut oils, recently released in large quantities for that purpose, and other domestic materials to augment the short supply of tallow and grease.

War industries applying for authorization to obtain the products should use form FDA 478, available in all regional offices of the Food Distribution Administration, and file their applications by August 15 (to cover September deliveries) with the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C. FDO No. 67 also limits inventories of tallow and grease users to a 45 days' supply, and inventories of producers and dealers to a 15 days' supply.

—O-P-D—

Tex. Cottonseed Industry 'Trust' Charged in Suit

—Continued from page 3

Oil Company, principal office Abilene, Tex.; and Magnolia Provision Company, principal office Houston, Tex.

The second suit names Swift; West Texas Cotton Oil Company; Southland Cotton Oil Company, principal office Paris, Tex.; and Midlothian Cotton Oil Company, principal office Midlothian, Tex.

In both suits, Attorney-General Mann alleges that defendants conspired to hold cottonseed prices above rates which independent competing mills could pay, and that several competitors thus were forced from business. In the second suit, he charged that agents of the defendants bought out some competing plants which were unable to continue in business and then dismantled the plants.

The attorney-general asked for permanent injunctions against the companies and payment of statutory penalties, for which the minimum would be nearly $500,000. The attorney-general recently filed suit seeking penalties from Swift & Co. for doing a vegetable oil business in this State without a permit.

—O-P-D—

Hercules Issues Report On Products from Pine Wood

A preliminary report on the use of various chemical products from pine wood as softeners and tackifiers in the compounding of synthetic rubber has recently been published by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. These products include staybelite resin, polypale resin, Belro resin, and special new resinous materials developed by Hercules chemists for the synthetic rubber program. The booklet, available from the company, offers tables that give properties and comparative values in a typical GR-S tread-stock formula of several naval stories chemicals.

—O-P-D—

Crude Barite Output Off

Production of crude barite, natural barium sulphate, reached 449,873 short tons in 1942, exceeding output in all previous years except 1941, when the record quantity of 483,391 tons was mined, according to data compiled by the Bureau of Mines. These figures include a small amount of witherite, natural barium carbonate, mined at El Portal, Calif. The quantity of crude barite sold or used by producers in 1942, 429,484 short tons valued at $2,673,002, has been exceeded only by 1941 sales, 503,156 tons valued at $3,184,234.

—O-P-D—

Mica Mines Output In New England Up

OPD Washington Bureau

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut mica mines have increased production of strategic mica, the War Production Board's Mica and Graphite Division has announced. This additional output is contributing to the critical mica situation, though total receipts from the New England mines constitute only a negligible proportion of the total supply.

THE WPB is bending every effort to stimulate the production of strategic mica domestically in view of the fact that minimum requirements are about 20 percent greater than present world supply.

In addition to the mica deposits in the New England states there are also some beryl deposits, which, though of high quality, cannot compare in volume with the Black Hills deposits in South Dakota. However, despite the fact that they are not the largest domestic deposits any receipts that may be forthcoming from this source will be a welcome addition to existing supplies.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Geology In 1942 Reviewed

"Review of Petroleum Geology in 1942" has been published by the department of publications of the Colorado School of Mines. It be obtained from the Department of Publications, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, at $1 postpaid.

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Technical Egg Albumen Scarcity Is Relieved by Large Quantity Of Edible Material Below Lend-Lease Standards

The spoilage of a large quantity of edible egg albumen earmarked for lend-lease, resulting in its having been refused by the government agency and in turn being available as technical, was an interesting development in the market for dyestuffs, leather, and textile chemicals over the past week. Technical egg albumen has been very scarce for some time and this development temporarily expelled the extreme darkness in that quarter.

Market factors also were interested in the arrival of more than 51,000 bags of tapioca flour from Brazil as, despite the restrictions imposed on the use of the material by M-333, some relief was seen for the tight starch situation.

Available supplies of textile fabrics for civilians must be channeled into the most essential end-products to assure fulfillment of consumer needs, members of the Converters' Industry Advisory Committee have been told by the War Production Board. It is reported that textile mill activity, for the first time in more than four years, showed a leveling off for the first half of this year.

Production of cotton sale yarn has been frozen by WPB to the counts on which spindles were operating on July 3. The purpose of the action is to stabilize cotton sale yarn output temporarily pending a review by WPB of the poundage being produced in each yarn count grouping.

According to preliminary figures compiled by the Census Bureau, 23,438,038 cotton spindles were in place in the United States on June 30, of which 22,777,328 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,788,058 for May and 23,094,560 for June, 1942.

The average weekly consumption of apparel class raw wool in May amounted to 12,199,000 pounds on a scoured basis, compared with 11,796,000 pounds in April and 11,080,000 pounds in May, 1942, according to the Census Bureau.

WPB's textile, clothing and leather division has called upon tanners of shoe leather and shoe manufacturers to do everything possible to increase the wearing quality of sole leather for civilian use. The step was necessary, it was explained, because of the critical supply situation.

WPB's chemical division reports that due to a shortage of acetic acid a setback in acetate production is expected and viscose production will be affected by a tight condition in carbon disulphide. Adequate supplies of chemical cotton pulp, however, will be made available to the manufacturers of high tenacity viscose rayon.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
277.1	277.1	262.8	259.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Ammonia Bichromate.—Market very tight. No change in quotations.

Potash Bichromate.—Good demand holds market in firm position. Quotations show no alterations.

Soda Bichromate. — War needs heavy. Position tight in common with other bichromates. Prices same.

Soda Prussiate.—Satisfactory movement to textile printers and dry color users. Tone steady.

Zinc Dust. — WPB allocations rule. No movements pricewise.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Only food coloring uses permitted. Production of colored oleomargarin during May amounted to 12,170,558 pounds. This compared with 5,482,346 pounds in the same month of last year. Annatto prices unchanged.

Cochineal.—Demand fairly active. Quotations same.

Fustic.—Good inquiry from consuming quarters. Price schedules confirmed.

Hematine.—Inquiries in fair to good volume. Prices show no change.

Logwood. — Demand continues to hold at satisfactory levels. No change in supply conditions. Quotations unaltered.

Turmeric. — Conditions unchanged with stocks tight and prices firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Supplies insufficient to keep up with demand. Prices firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Edible grades in very tight position but some improvement noted in supplies of technical material. This is understood to be due to the spoilage of a large quantity of edible albumen earmarked for lend-lease. This material has been turned down by the government agency and is now available as technical. Bacteria, it is understood, grow rapidly in this media and a large batch can be spoiled very quickly. Egg albumen price schedules show no change. According to OWI, bakers and other users of dried eggs will be able to buy about the same quantity of this type of eggs as last year.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Supplies remain tight. Tone firm.

Egg Yolk.—Little material to be had. Quotations firm. See egg albumen.

Starch, Corn.—Market position extremely tight. New features lacking. Visible supply of corn decreased 1,115,000 bushels during week ended July 24, according to figures compiled by Chicago Board of Trade.

Tapioca Flour.—Shipments of more than 51,000 bags of high grade tapioca flour have just been received from Brazil, CCC having allotted space for the material after many months of extremely light stocks here. Supplies of Java tapioca continue very tight. It is believed that the Brazilian arrivals may brighten the starch outlook a bit, although uses are restricted under terms of M-333. Orders are now being booked at the ceiling level.

Zein.—Material under WPB allocation control. Supplies adequate for current needs. Quotations unchanged.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—Quotations at OPA ceiling. Supplies tight due to shortage of manpower for collecting raw materials.

Divi-Divi.—Material under WPB allocation control. Price schedules show no alterations.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—Supplies tight due to manpower shortage. Prices same.

Myrobalans.—Position tight. No change in quotations.

Oakbark Extract.—Supplies tight due to shortage of manpower for collecting raw materials. Acute situation prevented by shortage of hides. Prices at OPA ceiling.

Quebracho Extract. — Demand heavy. Supplies a bit easier due to more shipping space from South America. WPB allocations govern transactions. Prices same.

—O-P-D—

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Cottonseed Oil Futures Dull at Recent Advance—Hog Receipts Continue Large—Crop News Still Good

Aside from some improvement in trade sentiment, there was little change last week in conditions prevailing in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases. The better feeling was attributed by some mainly to the recent stirring developments in the war situation, but it also appeared to be traceable in some measure to the favorable reports concerning the growing oilseed crops. Harvesting is getting under way and there is a prospect of a resumption in the not distant future of crushing at many of the oil mills now closed down or operating at greatly curtailed capacity. Meantime the market in general, though quiet so far as new business is concerned, remains firm.

A development of interest last week was the announcement by the government of rather large takings of crude fish oils. These purchases were made at ceiling prices. The new sardine fishing season commenced in Northern California August 1. Production of menhaden oil on the Atlantic coast has been relatively light thus far this season. Marketing of live hogs continued large, but changes in hog prices in Western markets were rather narrow. Refined cottonseed oil futures were dull here at the recent advance.

Linseed oil was quiet, mainly because crushers were not in a position to offer. Tallow and greases continued in light supply and in this connection it is of interest to note that under provisions of an order issued last week essential war industries, which use about 25 to 35 percent of the available supply of tallow and grease, will be given preference over other users in obtaining these raw materials. Soap makers are not permitted to apply for priorities.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.4	195.4	194.6	192.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated. — Active and firm. Use as substitute for other oils in abnormally light supply apparently still increasing. Market firm.

Coconut.—Quotations stationary and mainly nominal though moderate lots reported available for qualified buyers.

Cottonseed. — Inquiries noted for salad and cooking oils, but transactions limited by inadequate offerings.

Oiticica.—Market here still bare of free supplies and trade at a standstill. Prices remain at ceilings. Recent importation noted of 125 drums.

Peanut.—Ceiling prices prevailed in primary markets where offerings were still light in all sections. Crop news mainly favorable.

Perilla.—In light supply and firm though quiet.

Soybean.—Production in East reported smaller than recently owing to lessened supplies of beans for crushing. No increase in open market supplies in the West. The government announced the purchase of 1,200,000 pounds of beans at $3.46 per cwt.

Tung.—Quiet and steady. Efforts reported being made by government to increase domestic production through proper harvesting of nuts and improved methods of extracting oil.

Chicago, July 30.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c.

Los Angeles, July 28.—Vegetable oils of all descriptions in demand. Castor, prime cold pressed, 13.5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.4c. per pound in drums, car loads, plus drum cost. Coconut, 8c. per pound for crude grade, tankcars. Cottonseed, bleachable, 14.15c. per pound in tankcars. Sesame, crude, 15c. per pound in tankcars, San Francisco, where sales are being effected. Walnut, crude, supplies recently reported moving at 11.3c. per pound, tankcars.

Flaxseed

A firm tone prevailed in the primary market for flaxseed so far as cash product was concerned. Futures were easier at one time.

Minneapolis, July 30.—Flaxseed receipts light. Demand sharp. Quite a few cars of new crop arrived from Oklahoma and Kansas, most of it being applied on July contracts. No northwestern seed was delivered. Open interest increased instead of decreasing. More southwestern seed is in transit and will be delivered. Some Oklahoma seed tested up to 52 pounds and berries were small. Cutting of flax in Iowa and Minnesota is becoming general. A number of hand-threshed samples have been received from Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota. They all looked good and tested better than 50 pounds in weight. Reports from western Montana say crop is seriously threatened by rust but will pull through in pretty good shape if weather remains dry. Temperatures lately have been in the nineties. Considerable of the North Dakota crop is in danger from rust but with good weather will pull through. In all the new crop is in excellent condition.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$2.97
Monday	3.05	2.96½
Tuesday	3.05	2.96
Wednesday	3.05	2.96
Thursday	3.05	2.97
Friday	3.05	2.97

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	153,000	99,400	15,000	30,800
Since Sept. 1	19,397,400	10,661,500	3,000,300	1,099,300

Buenos Aires, July 30.—No flaxseed offerings.

Linseed Meal.—There was no increase in offerings here and the market remained quiet and steady.

Minneapolis, July 30.—Crushers are able to dole out small lots of linseed meal in cases of emergency but insofar as normal trade is concerned there is nothing doing. Quotations are at ceiling of $40 per ton in carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, bulk; sacks $3.50 extra.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	7,620,000	7,720,000
Since Sept. 1	453,620,000	355,722,000

Linseed Oil

With cash flaxseed firm in primary centers, the market here for linseed oil held at previous quotations. Inquiries continued to be reported, but there were few transactions as crushers were not in a position to offer. Shipments on contracts were reported as light. Reports concerning the progress of the new flaxseed crop were generally favorable and flaxseed futures were easier in the Minneapolis market at one time, though there was a rally later. Cash receipts and offerings remained light and were readily absorbed by crushers. The government announced the purchase of 120,000 pounds of raw linseed oil at .1420c. per pound, tanks, Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, July 30.—Except for a few small lots there is no trade in linseed oil. Crushers have bought a lot of flax to arrive and may be able to look after the civilian trade shortly. First samples of the new flax are being tested for oil and iodine this week.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	6,540,000	7,200,000
Since Sept. 1	288,160,000	214,400,000

Los Angeles, July 28.—Linseed oil offerings light. Tankcars, 14.5c. per pound; one to four drums, 15.9c.; five or more drums, 15.5c.; car lots, drums, 14.9c.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained dull. Prices were about stationary and generally nominal. Southern markets for crude oil were quiet. Although harvesting of cotton is under way in the Southwest, offerings of oil remained light. Aside from reports of weevil damage where moisture has been excessive recently, crop news was mainly favorable. Offerings of oils and fats which compete with cottonseed oil remained light. Hog markets were generally steady, although receipts continued liberal. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended July 24 averaged 254 pounds. It was announced that government purchases of all pork products, including lard, will be curtailed during the next few weeks. Despite heavy wartime demands, the supply of edible fats and oils, 44 pounds per capita, it was officially stated, will be available to civilians during the twelve months ended June 30, 1944.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	14.15 nom.
December	....	....	14.15@14.45

Cash oil, 13.95c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, July 30.—Cottonseed oil quiet. Refined, edible, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less car lots.

Cake and Meal.—A firm tone prevailed in primary markets in the absence of any increase in supplies.

Atlanta, July 28.—Oilseed products scarce and firm at ceilings. Boll weevil damage severe where rains are frequent.

Memphis, July 30.—Vegetable oils and meal quiet and firm at ceilings. First bale of new crop cotton received yesterday by Memphis Cotton Exchange from Louisiana, one of earliest on record. Last year first bale received August 8. Hot weather forcing plants, probably at expense of quantity later. Looks like some oil mills may start up in this section August 20 unless weather changes.

Fatty Acids

The local situation continued to be featured by a good inquiry and a generally firm tone. Supplies of not a few fatty acids are still inadequate for demand as production continues to be curtailed by abnormally low supplies of raw material.

Chicago, July 30.—Fatty acids active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Waxes

The wax market continued almost totally without new events last week. However, in view of the fact that the trade as a whole takes the position that much more wax could be absorbed here with little sales effort and at current prices were more wax to be made available, the position of the War Production Board as regards stocks was of some interest and considerable importance. From the record of issue No. 9 of the Materials Substitute and Supply List, beeswax, carnauba, ouricury and other vegetable waxes are listed as materials which are essential to the war program and which at present are available in quantities sufficient to meet war demands plus the demands of essential industrial users.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Refined oil held at previous maximum prices. Stocks limited. Government announced recent purchase of 960,000 pounds of crude oil at 8.9c. per pound.

Baltimore, July 28.—Menhaden catch fair but fish of poor size and yield of oil relatively small. Some sales being made, but producers not disposed to offer very freely.

Sardine.—Local refined market quiet and firm. Recent crude purchases by the government amounted to 11,460,000 pounds at the ceiling price of 8.9c. A maximum price of $22 per ton was established last week for West Coast sardines.

San Francisco, July 28.—Sardine fishing commences here August 1. No further civilian sales recently, but the government has purchased several hundred tanks. No sales in southern California, where fishing commences October 1.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Demand remained in excess of supplies on spot, bulk of output apparently still being applied on contracts previously placed. Ceiling prices maintained.

Tallow.—Production apparently re-

—*Continued on page 66*

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Italy Not Important Supplier of Quicksilver and Sulphur to U. S. Markets—Thiamine and Ascorbic Acid Lower

The favorable turn of events in European areas, capped by the resignation of Premier Mussolini, were naturally a subject of wide comment and were productive of some probably over-optimistic predictions as to the probable length of the war in Europe. The events also called to mind the fact that, in the past, Italy had been a supplier of some fine chemicals at prices which domestic producers considered to be cut-throat competition. The chemicals were mainly those in the mercurial group. The 1939 import of corrosive sublimate, calomel, red precipitate, and all other mercurial preparations totaled 40,200 pounds. She was a poor supplier of quicksilver at that time, the imports totaling 25,528 pounds out of the total 1939 import of 265,944 pounds which came mainly from Spain. There was some talk about Italy being a shipper of sulphur to this country, but her total export to the United States in 1939 was 529 pounds valued at $10. So even though Italy be knocked out of the war soon, it need not mean a thing to the U. S., so far as recovery of a lost source of supply for quicksilver and sulphur. And so far as Italian mercurials go, if they never again appear on this market it will be too soon for the domestic makers of those materials.

The predominant price features of the week were the sharp declines in quotations on thiamine hydrochloride and ascorbic acid, supplies of which are sufficient to meet all war and essential industrial demands.

Denaturants used in making denatured alcohol for antifreeze purposes —S. T.-115, dehydrol-0, G. C.-78, and acetadol are put under complete allocation by the War Production Board. The board also issued its ninth edition of Material Substitutions and Supply List. The three groups of materials included a total of some forty-five fine chemicals, of which twenty-four are critically scarce, eighteen of which were available sufficiently to meet war demands plus those of essential industries, and three which were urged for free use as substitutes for the much scarcer materials.

Acetaldehyde. — Supply situation continued very tight. Impossible to meet war and essential industrial needs.

Acetone.—The trade says the situation is tight. The War Production Board says demands of war and essential industry can be met on current supply basis.

Acid, Ascorbic.—A sharp decline in price—amounting to $3.52 per kilo has been announced by the producers of this vitamin. The new schedule is $31.75 per kilo in 30 kilo lots; $32.10 in 10 kilo lots; $32.45 in 5 kilo lots; $33.16 in 2½ kilo lots; and $34.22 in 500 gram quantities. This decline was but the latest of a succession of reductions made from the time the article was first offered on the open market in commercial quantities. No advance in price is recalled. The WPB says that supply at present is sufficient to meet war demands plus essential industrial demands

Acid, Boric.—Stocks plentiful and sufficient for all needs in sight.

Acid, Citric.—The need for substitutes is emphasized by official declaration of the total insufficiency of current supply to meet war and essential industrial requirements.

Acid, Nicotinic.—Stocks in very good shape. War and essential industrial needs being met. Prices attractive.

Acid, Tannic. — Short supply reported by industry. WPB says stocks are sufficient to cover war and essential industrial requirements.

Acid, Tartaric.—The situation so far as raw material imports from North Africa remains in status quo. Since it proves difficult for the private importer to buy crude there and transfer dollars to pay the sellers in French North Africa—although a rate of exchange has been setup, and commercial messages for that area are again accepted—it is believed that dependence on the Office of Economic Warfare must be 100 percent if goods ultimately are to reach here. Government agencies are already arranging for the despatch of other French North Africa products to this country and they are products of an importance far less than that of argols, wine lees, and calcium tartrate.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Acid, ascorbic, $3.52 per kilo.
Thiamine hydrochloride, $30 per kilo.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	236.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Alcohol. — The War Production Board lists ethyl alcohol as being available in quantities at present sufficient to meet war needs plus essential industrial demands. And it is certain that the essential war and industrial requirement of alcohol has never been so large in the entire history of alcohol. Nor has production ever been so large.

Amyl Alcohol.—The requirements of war and essential industries cannot be met completely out of stocks currently available.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Position of metal considered critical with reference to war and essential industrial requirements. Salts reported sufficient to cover war and essential industrial needs.

Bromine. — Consumption running heavy, but war and essential industrial requirements are being met.

Butyl Acetate.—During August, the tank price will be 17¼c. per pound on material made in Indiana and Illinois. Usual differentials prevail on car lots and less car lots in drums. The prices are delivered east of the Rockies. Pacific coast prices ½c. higher. Prices on production at other points had not been set up last Friday.

Butyl Alcohol.—Prices for August on Illinois and Indiana production will be 17.80c. on tanks. For further detail, see Butyl Acetate.

Cadmium.—Metal position critical. Substitution urged by government.

Camphor.—Essential uses being met by current production of synthetic. Substitution for scarcer materials necessary, according to government.

Castor Oil.—Stocks of raw material continue to increase. Imports of beans last week totaled 10,062,300 pounds. The total of beans arrived here since January 1 is now 169,475,350 pounds. Also, there were imports of 505 drums of castor oil plus 239,000 kilos of the same.

Chicago, July 28.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13¼c.

Diacetone Alcohol.—Supply situation favorable and all war and essen-

Association Meetings:—

American Pharmaceutical Ass'n, Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 9 to 11.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. October 5 to 7.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

tial industrial requirements can be met at this time.

Fishliver Oils.—There is a real need for an expansion in the catch of fish for their livers if the basic needs of governments and civilians are to be met.

San Francisco, July 28.—The trade is hopeful of a good supply of California soupfin shark livers when the big fish start to run, but meantime, the situation is getting tighter every day. Mexican production has been lower than last year. Prices are firmly held at ceilings.

Formaldeyde. — Position critical since war and essential industrial requirements find current supplies insufficient. Substitution urged.

Furfural.—Raw material situation keeps supplies below level at which war and essential industrial requirements could be met completely.

Glycerin.—Despite huge production, total output proves hardly equal to meeting all demand arising from war or in essential industries Search for substitutes and immediate use thereof. the word of the day for practically all industry.

Chicago, July 28.—Glycerin prices for c.p. and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums car lots, 18¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Hexamethylenetetramine. — All the needs of war and essential industries cannot be totally met from stocks currently available. Situation tight.

Iodine.—No essential industrial need goes unsatisfied and all war demands are being met. The situation in iodides is almost identical.

Isopropyl Acetate.—While uttermost care is used in allocation of production, available supplies ran short of need all war and essential industrial requirements.

Ketones. — Both methylethyl and methylisobutyl are revealed as exceptionally scarce and insufficient to meet demand if deliveries be restricted solely to war and essential industrial requirements.

Lithium Metal and derived chemicals in critical supply position. Use of substitutes urged strongly by government.

Mannitol.—This article has gone to war and stops at no way stations because of the insufficiency of supply to meet totally the war and industrial needs.

Mercurials.—While there is no important surplus, careful apportionment of production assures war and essential industrial requirements being met.

Milk Powder.—Further purchases by War Food Administration on July 19 to 24 totaled 6,566,765 pounds of skimmed milk spray process powder; roller process, 2,897,496 pounds; whole milk powder 624,000 pounds.

Paraformaldehyde. — Stocks small. Only the most pressing of demands can be met and it is doubtful if such can be totally met from current supplies.

Pentaerythritol.—Demand for this article as substitute for scarcer materials makes it impossible to meet even all essential requirements.

Quicksilver.—Though Italy was a large producer of this article, she shipped very little to this country in peacetime About 25,500 pounds in 1939. United States thoroughly independent of any European supply. Of course, given a conquered Italy, it might be possible to keep our own mercury ore in the ground against future needs, using some Italian metal now.

San Francisco, July 28.—There was no market feature in quicksilver last week. Conditions remained steady and unchanged with offerings rather light. The shortage of labor and other factors, it is reported, may make for the closing of several marginal mines. These are not thought to be large producers, however.

Riboflavin.—Stocks currently available are reported sufficient to meet needs.

Silver Chemicals. — Should be no shortage since there is on overabundance of raw material notwithstanding its heavy use in distinctly war industries.

Sorbitol.—Not a sign of a surplus pound. In fact, current stocks meet totally essential requirements not too easily. Believed that some such demands have to go unsatisfied at times.

Thiamine Hydrochloride — Prices reduced very sharply and the basis of quotation is now per kilo. New price $290 per kilo. Was $320 previously. War Production Board says that stocks are sufficient to meet war demands plus those of essential industrial users.

—O-P-D—

Vitamins Price Rollback Asked

—Continued from page 5

mins as well, and calls for a percentage reduction in prices of the various groups.

The industry advisory committee, composed of 17 manufacturers of vitamins, was formerly organized at the meeting and will remain as a permanent group to advise the OPA on problems in the vitamin field. S. Dewitt Clough, president of Abbott Laboratories was elected chairman and James J. Kerrigan, vice-president of Merck & Co., was named vice-chairman.

Other members of the committee are:—

Graham C. Mees of Distillation Products, Rochester, N. Y.; James D. Veron, of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis; Gerald F. Smith of Gelatin Products Company, Detroit; Carlton H. Palmer, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; E. W. Retter, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; Dr. L. N. Upjohn, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; William Berg of the Winthrop Chemical Company, New York; Edward D. McDaniel, of Vitamin Plus, New York; Dr. Simon Lubarsky, of the International Vitamin Corporation, New York; Edward J. Griffing, of the United Drug Company, Boston; Carroll D. Smith, of the Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmical Company, Orange, N. J.; John J. Powers, of Charles Pfizer & Co., New York; Gerald F. Rorer, of William H. Rorer, Inc., Philadelphia; Jerome H. Rose, of the Oxford Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio; and Dr. A. W. Lescohier, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

The meeting was presided over by Joseph D. Coppock, chief of the Chemicals and Drugs Price Branch and other OPA officials participating were:—

John J. Toohy, deputy chief in charge of the Soap, Drugs and Cosmetics Section; Benjamin W. Lewis, director of the Industrial Manufacturing Price Division; W. E. Fairbanks, chief of the Vitamin Unit; James M. Carey, economist; James Cheney, business specialist; John Mosier, chemist attached to the branch and Lehan K. Tunks, general counsel of the branch.

—O-P-D—

Beckett Continental Can Of Canada General Manager

Elliott W. Beckett has been named vice-president and general manager of the Continental Can Company of Canada, Ltd. He succeeds Walter M. Tomkins, who has been transferred to Chicago, to assist Paul E. Pearson, vice-president of Continental Can Company, parent company, in charge of equipment manufacture, on special assignments. Mr. Beckett, whose new headquarters will be in Montreal, has been, successively, factory manager, business manager and local sales manager of the company's operations in St. Louis.

—O-P-D—

Baltimore Postwar Production Committees Are Appointed

L. A. Helfrich, production manager at the Baltimore plant of the U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and C. E. McManus, jr., vice-president of the Crown Cork & Seal Company, container manufacturer, Baltimore, have been appointed chairmen of two of sixteen committees named by John R. Shea, chairman of the Baltimore Committee for Economic Development in the postwar era. These committees are to study and correlate the shifting of private industry from war to peace production. The group is to hold its first meeting in Baltimore on August 12 to complete organization and outline plans of procedure.

—O-P-D—

Merrell Elects Shelton And Gampfer Vice-Presidents

Wm. S. Merrell Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Cincinnati, has elected Nelson M. Gampfer and Dr. Robert S. Shelton vice-presidents and members on its directorate. Dr. Shelton is scientific director and Mr. Gampfer is general sales manager.

—O-P-D—

Continental Vitamin Company is the firm name under which Van Renssalaer has published an intention to conduct business at 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

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Schofield-Donald Company, manufacturing chemist, Newark, N. J., is distributing a pocket-sized booklet on "Aluminum Hydroxide S.D. Medicinal." The booklet contains a vast amount of informative data on its use, commercial outlets and physical appearance, manufacture and packing. Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the office of the company in 88 Shipman street, Newark, N. J.

—O-P-D—

Guanidine Carbonate Prices Are Established

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration established the following maximum prices for sales of guanidine carbonate by any producer thereof, f.o.b. such producer's shipping point, containers included:—

	Per pound
Carload lots	$0.57
1 ton to carload	.58
1 barrel to 1 ton	.585
50 lbs. to 1 barrel	.635
Less than 50 lbs.	.735

The American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation New York, is listed as the sole producer.

—O-P-D—

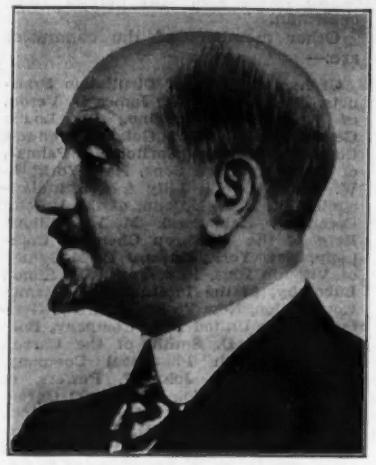
Drug store sales in June, 1943, gained 26 percent over June, 1942, and decreased 1 percent this June as compared with the preceding month.

Obituaries

L.N. Brunswig

Lucien Napolen Brunswig, founder of the Brunswig Drug Company, Los Angeles, and named honorary president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association in 1938, died July 17. He was eighty-nine years of age.

Born in Montmedy, France, Mr. Brunswig came to the United States in 1871, gaining employment in a drug store. After serving his apprenticeship for three years and working as a prescription clerk, he opened his own drug store in Atchison, Kansas. A few years later he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, setting up a wholesale business in conjunction with his retail drug store. He later was offered a partnership in the New Orleans wholesale drug firm of Finlay Drug Company, subsequently becoming Finlay & Brunswig. He remained in New Orleans twenty years, assuming full control of the business upon the death of Mr. Finlay. In the meantime, however, he had opened a branch in Los Angeles under the name of F. H. Braun & Co. He subsequently purchased the interest of his partner, F. H. Braun, and changed the name to the Brunswig Drug Company. The business was further extended through the opening of a branch in San Diego and two other divisions, one in Phoenix and the other in Tucson, Ariz. Surviving are his wife, four daughters and one son.



L. N. Brunswig

Gould Grant Rheuby

Gould Grant Rheuby, who retired in 1943 as vice-president, director and member of the finance committee of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died July 28 of a heart ailment in his home in Glen Mills, Pa. He was seventy-four years of age.

Born on a farm in Eugene, Ind., Mr. Rheuby attended the University of Indiana and received his LL.B. in 1894, a year after he was admitted to the State bar. After teaching in Perryville and Cayuga, Ind., for five years, he practiced law in the Vermillion, Vigo and Park Circuit courts. The next nine years, he served in public office, being elected prosecuting attorney of the forty-seventh judicial circuit of his native state in 1900, and a circuit judge of the same district in 1904. In 1909, he resigned to join the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. as assistant to the general counsel. With the organization of Hercules Powder Company in 1912, he became general counsel. In March, 1918, he was made a member of the board of directors and, in 1930, a vice-president. On March 31, 1930, he resigned his position as general

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counsel, continuing with his other duties.

Surviving are his wife, two daughters and a son.

Andrew J. Geer

Andrew J. Geer, founder of the Geer Drug Company, Charleston, S. C., died July 19 in Asheville, S. C., where he had gone for medical attention. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Born in Anderson, S. C., Mr. Geer attended the Anderson county schools and later was graduated from the Anderson Military Institute. In 1888 he joined the wholesale drug firm of Dowie & Moise, Charleston, S. C. In 1894 he left to go with the Murray Drug Company, Columbia, S. C. In 1896 he founded the Geer Drug Company, buying the business of Dowie & Moise, and four years later he purchased the wholesale drug house of Dr. H. Baer and the drug firm of Crutchfield, Tollison Company, of Spartanburg. The Charleston Drug Company was purchased in 1924. He remained president of the Geer Drug Company until three years ago when he was succeeded by his son, Lieutenant M. H. Owen Geer of the U. S. Navy.

Andrew J. Geer

Mr. Geer was named an honorary president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association in 1934. He was also an organizer and former president of the Druggist Supply Corporation.

In addition to his son, he is survived by his wife.

John L. MacIver

John L. MacIver, general sales manager of the United Drug Company, Boston, died last week after a brief illness. He had been associated with the company twenty-four years and became general sales manager in 1941. He was 49 years of age. Surviving are his wife and two sons.

Milton R. Singleton

Milton R. Singleton, vice-president of the Valvoline Oil Company, Edgewater, N. J., died last week. He was 63 years of age. Mr. Singleton spent his early years as a cow-puncher before entering the oil industry. He was with the Standard Oil organization before joining the Valvoline company. In the First World War he served in the Army with the rank of captain. He leaves four sons, a daughter and two brothers.

Mrs. Lavinia Parseres Baker, widow of Charles W. Baker, who was president of Baker & Co., platinum refiner, Newark, N. J., died July 22. She was 70 years old.

Charles Earl, vice-president, general counsel and a director of the American Smelting & Refining Company, this city, died July 26. He was seventy-four years of age.

Dr. Arthur M. Johnson, associate professor of botany at the University of California in Los Angeles, since 1927, died July 19. He was sixty-five years old.

G. Quick, for years associated with the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company plant in Newburgh, N. Y., died July 26. He was fifty-one years of age.

John J. Pollock, general sales manager of Volupte, Inc., died last week in a hospital, this city. He was fifty years of age.

Charles Goodnow Rice, retired president of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, died July 28. He was seventy-six years of age.

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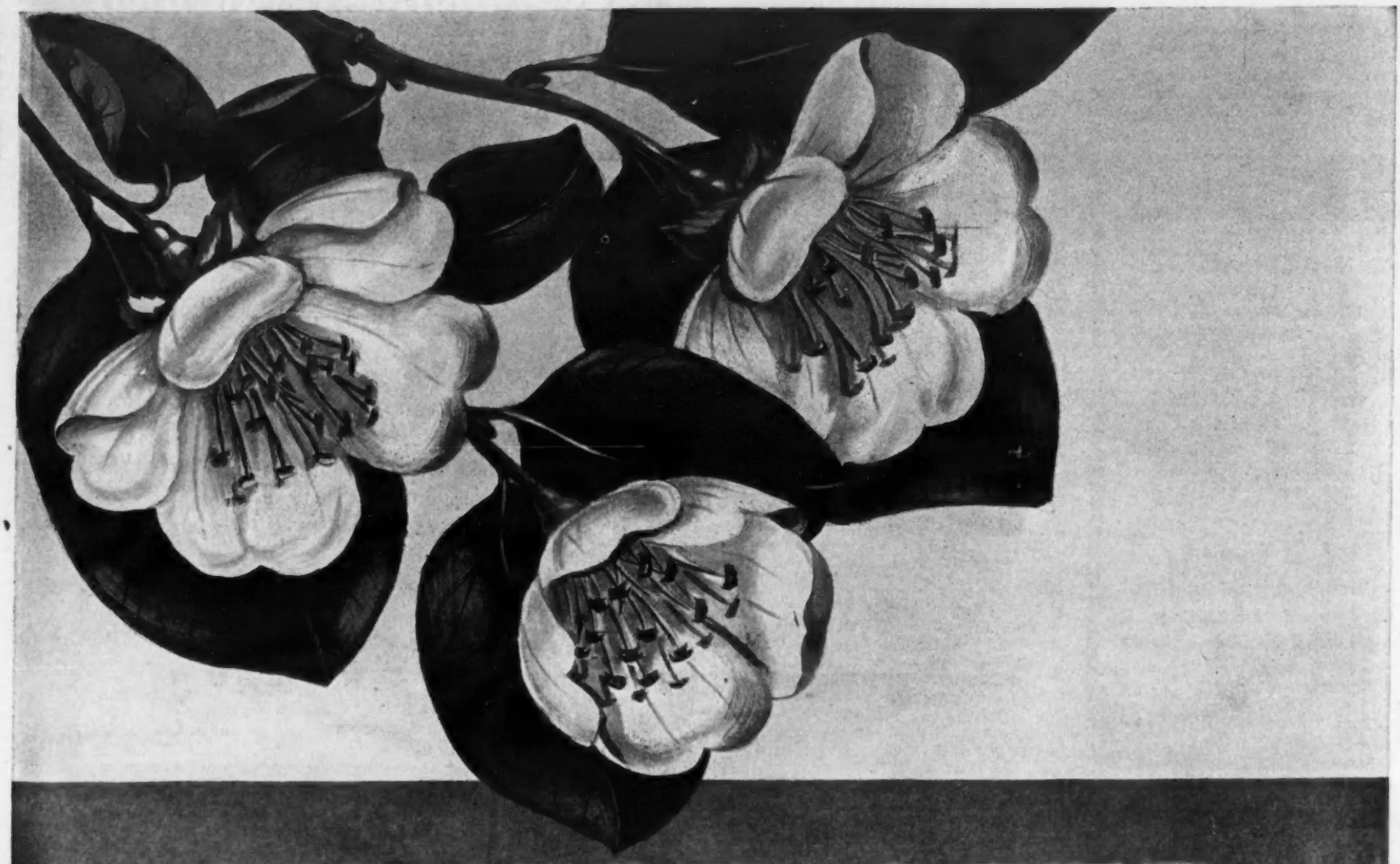

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Government Agency Arranging for More Moroccan Seed Imports Here—Spot Botanical Prices Appear Frozen

Something may be "cooking" in the matter of botanical drug values. Never in the history of the botanical drug trade have prices remained so resistent to change during the collection season as they are change-resistant this year. Under usual circumstances this should be the season when botanical drug prices decline almost in ratio to the gain of stocks in the collection areas. Mounting stocks have usually been paralleled by dropping prices and under such circumstances the lull in demand was counted a seasonal phenomena.

Demand has dropped this Summer, almost as usual. But there has been no general decline of prices and, if all reports prove correct, the stocks have not mounted much in primary market warehouses. Again, under normal circumstances, failure substantially to increase warehouse reserves during the Summer months would have brought advancing prices as a normal byproduct. But the failure of dealers substantially to add new stocks to their low carryover supplies has not produced advances in their consumer quotations, regardless of the fact that there has been a considerable rise in the prices which they, the dealers, have paid the actual diggers, peelers, collectors and the like.

The fact is that there is an unnatural calm over the whole price situation as it applies to dealers who supply the ultimate manufacturing consumer. The whole situation would seem to be abnormal and hence there may be something "cooking" on the price-stove.

Late in the week it was learned that a government agency is making arrangements whereby further supplies of Moroccan caraway, coriander, cumin, and fenugreek seeds will be brought to this country, probably for the immediate account of the Office of Economic Warfare. Though commercial cables are now accepted for North African points, and although a rate of exchange has been set up, it is still not feasible for importers themselves to send dollars there in payment for goods. Hence, dependence on OEW.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Spices

Advanced

Caraway seed, Spanish, dewhiskered, 10c. per lb.
Syrian, dewhiskered, 5c. per lb.
natural, 6c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.5	**260.5**	**260.5**	**307.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Peru.—Sales volume conservative, but prices retain a market tinge of strength with competition being reported to be negligible.

Tolu.—Good sized jobbing request sufficient to hold prices firm.

Barks

Angostura. — Stocks sufficient to meet considerably more than the current call from buyers. However, replacement might prove to be a problem.

Condurango.—Definitely gaining in strength and a price of 23c. per pound was repeated as evidence of the position into which the item has worked.

Cramp.—Strictly N.F. quality is being collected poorly and it seems inevitable that less than normal stocks will be the lot of consumers during the coming consuming year.

Lemon Peel.—The result of foreign developments may be eventually to resupply the article of normal commerce in considerably better quantities.

Sassafras.—Field workers are few and replenishment of reduced stocks in warehouses proceeds unsatisfactorily. The price for select bark is already far over its normal position.

Beans

Tonka.—Moderate stocks held in strong hands. Price stabilization appears complete and the market remains free from competitive influences.

Vanilla.—The market remains very firm as to price and but moderately supplied as to stocks. Accumulation of strategic reserves in the hands of regular dealers seems a difficult task.

Berries

Raspberries.—Holding very firm on the basis of somewhat adverse reports concerning production of the new crop in the domestic primary market.

Saw Palmetto.—Presumably the palmetto palms produce berries still, but it is also reasonable to suppose that labor supplies available in Florida for collection purposes are not plentiful. The carryover stock is moderate.

Flowers

Arnica.—A virtually nominal market so far as prompt delivery supplies are concerned. Quotations noted but usually not backed with goods in hand.

Chamomile.—There seems to be enough stock around to take care of the at present not substantial demand for prompt delivery goods. However, continuation of the situation depends on ability of dealers to replace with fair regularity in South America.

Malva.—Purely nominal. Doubted that more than a token supply remains in this market. Practically everyone reports no stocks.

Rose.—Despite the turn of events abroad, it is unlikely that the old-time red flowers will appear on this market. They disappeared to the tune of about $5 per pound. And the quality of pale flowers available is oftentimes below even subnormal specifications.

Saffron.—Enough business was done in Spanish flowers to confirm their availability at $24 per pound, but volume was low at the very best, while, by comparison, supply was ample.

Gums

Arabic.—Comparatively quiet on the basis of the recent recession in spot prices, a drop in trade that followed withdrawal of some important buying activity from the market. Apparently, the market remained sensitive to the volume of trade. Meanwhile, primary market conditions fail to reveal any substantial change in the despatch of available stocks.

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. October 5 to 7.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Benzoin.—Odd lots of Siam gum turn up now and again and last sales were reported at $3 per pound. Very little Sumatra gum remains available, and that in hand is firmly held in strong hands.

Karaya.—Stocks have rarely been so small. Where goods are in warehouse, the owing-dealer has them earmarked against existing obligations to consumers. Under ordinary circumstances, prices would be far above current levels.

Mastic.—So far as known, none is available. But it has proven incorrect to so report in the past, as now and again goods appear from surplus supply and disappear almost as promptly into the hands of new owners.

Olibanum.—Stocks moderate for the most part and replaceable under circumstances that may eventually show some improvement. Fair call.

Tragacanth.—Transport from the source to the spot remains unclarified and conditions fail to suggest early easing of the shipping situation. It seems likely that there are considerable stocks unshipped.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—In good reserve and available on the basis of prices which seem to have approached a position of considerable stability and freedom from competitive influences. It seems unlikely that very much will be harvested from the much smaller plantings this year.

Digitalis.—From the degree to which prices hold stabilized, it would appear that no oversupply is likely to result from the collections this year. At least, there has been no downward trend of values at the very time when such trend should appear, if it is to appear at all.

Henbane.—There is reason to expect that all actual and pressing consuming requirements will be met without the market being stocked by a supply much more if any in excess of actual needs of consumers.

Henna.—Eyes are on the Near East from whence comes this botanical, but there is nothing that now suggests an early easing of the transport problem.

Lobelia.—The reserve continues low as domestic collection fails to rise to a size probably needed if actual consuming need is to be met.

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk.—No sign of a surplus of supply of this article and the market in all aspects shows substantial strength, though little demand.

Ergot.—The foreign markets were reported showing some increase in strength, and values on replacements were said to have been advanced in some directions. Locally, a firmer undertone prevailed without change in price.

Grains of Paradise.—Lower-priced goods have moved to consumers, leaving the market once more minimum at 19c. to 19½c. per pound and subject to fair request thereat.

Kamala.—Stocks reported definitely conservative. The primary source is such as to make replacement difficult if not entirely impossible.

Nux Vomica.—Excellent work has been done in keeping sufficient goods flowing from the source to this country to the end that essential needs be fully met.

Roots

Arrow.—A naval stores company was reported to have received importation of 36 bags of this root.

Colombo.—A substantial quantity of this root was landed from overseas during the past week, reports indicating the arrival of 600 bags of material on a market where prices were last reported done at 11½c. per pound.

Gentian.—The market has been comparatively easy and competitive for some time past, and the further arrival of 42 bales of this root did nothing in the way of strengthening the situation in favor of sellers.

Ipecac.—Arrivals of this article constituted something of a feature at any time over the past several months. During the past week, 40 bags were reported reaching this port from primary market points.

Goldenseal.—Planting began to be neglected two and three years ago and the result of this neglect is now being felt in the form of a sharp drop in the production curve of this material. However, there has also been a sharp

—*Continued on page 57*

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Contains not more than 5% of attached stem bases.
Contains not more than 2% foreign organic matter.
Yields not more than 4% acid-insoluble ash.

Botanical Drugs

Roots

—*Continued from page 56*

drop in the sales curve and it is not unlikely that restoration of normal transactions will await the end of the war.

Seeds

Anise.—Quiet, steady, and well stabilized with all reporting stocks of conservative size.

Canary.—Still normal for the reason that the Argentine has not shipped any replacement stocks for months and holdings here have become exhausted.

Caraway.—Some Spanish seed was sent to the barber shop and after having had the whiskers clipped off, came on the open market at 68c. to 69c. per pound, against whiskered goods that had been held at 53c. to 54c. per pound. Dewhiskered Syrian was higher at 57c. to 58c., and natural (whiskered) material was up to 52c. to 53c. Government agency arranging for further imports from Morocco.

Celery.—Reports of shipments being resumed from India persisted, though precise confirmation was lacking. The spot price was shaded to 33½c. to 34c. per pound.

Coriander.—Reported that a government agency is preparing to bring forward more Moroccan seed for use here.

Cumin.—Morocco seed on spot at 14¾c. to 15¼c. per pound. A government agency is arranging for further imports from Morocco.

Fenugreek.—A government agency is arranging for further imports from Morocco.

Mustard.—Washington State crop of yellow seed believed to be small. Montana crop expected to reach about 175,000 bags.

Spices

Cinnamon.—Producers of substitutes—there are several—report good business in the absence of more than token stocks of genuine Ceylon bark.

Mace.—Very little natural material available at any price in any quarter and this had led to the development of substitute items that are finding favor.

Nutmeg.—It is not at all improbable that the eggnog of New Year's Day, 1944, will be flavored with an imitation of this material. There is practically no natural nutmegs of any sort in first hands now, nor are there signs of early arrivals from the West Indies, the sole source of supply remaining for importers here.

Pimento.—There are some goods reported now at Tampa, Fla., which are quoted at 24½c. to 25c. per pound on that spot. None is known to exist here at present.

—O-P-D—

India Experiments With Pyrethrum

Experimental plantings of the insecticidal pyrethrum flower in India evidences that Assam Province is the most suitable district for its growth, according to trade reports reaching the Department of Commerce. Yields of as high as 400 pounds of dried flowers an acre have been obtained in some areas while other areas have proven definitely unsuitable.

Penick Stimulates Gathering Of Botanicals Via Radio

S. B. Penick & Co., this city, has inaugurated a series of radio broadcasts from station WSM, in Nashville, Tenn., in an effort to stimulate the gathering of domestic botanical drugs. The broadcast, twice weekly, is directed principally to regularly experienced gatherers of roots, barks and herbs, in the Midwestern and Southeastern States.

Emphasis is placed on the essential need for many important botanical drugs for use in products required by the armed forces, and the civilian population.

—O-P-D—

OPA Names Drug Industry Advisers

—*Continued from page 5*

con, Ga.; Thomas Roach, Oklahoma City, Okla.; and J. P. Scott, Lewiston, Idaho.

Chain Stores

Representing the chain stores are:—J. Frank Gallaher, Dayton, Ohio; Nate S. Shapero, Detroit, Mich.; Horace A. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; and John G. Bell, Washington, D. C.

Wholesalers

Wholesale druggists on the group are:—B. H. Badanes, New York; A. Kiefer Mayor, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. A. Domigan, Columbus, Ohio.

Four additional members representing other retailers of drug products are:—Lee Bertisch, Chicago, Ill., department stores; L. S. Shapiro, Chicago, Ill., mail order house; J. B. George, New York City, variety stores; and George W. Wallerich, Chicago, Ill., physicians' supply houses.

The committee will be assisted in its advisory services by representatives of various trade associations who may attend committee meetings upon written invitation of the Price Administrator or the price executive. Among such trade association executives are:—John W. Dargavel, National Association of Retail Druggists, Chicago, Ill.; Fred J. Griffiths, National Association of Chain Drug Stores, New York; Dr. E. F. Kelley, American Pharmaceutical Association, Washington, D. C.; Fred B. Hovey, American Surgical Trade Association, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. E. L. Newcomb, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, New York, N. Y.; and R. C. Schlotterer, Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, New York.

—O-P-D—

Associated Chain Drug Stores to Meet Sept. 8

Associated Chain Drug Stores will hold a victory business conference in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, September 8 to 11. A. F. Zicht is executive secretary.

—O-P-D—

Microscopes L-Order Void

OPD Washington Bureau

Supplementary order L-144-a, which related to high school type microscopes, has been revoked by the War Production Board. The complete revision of limitation order L-144 as amended June 26 has made L-144-a obsolete.

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Bowles Outlines Reorganization Plans

—Continued from page 3

materials, and when pressures are applied unfairly to OPA the American people will be told the facts.

Reorganization Is Coming

The reorganization of OPA, which was more or less ordered by Congress in a directive to Price Administrator Brown that only men with business experience can hold down policy-making positions, is expected to get under way in about two weeks—after Mr. Bowles has had an opportunity to study a report on the setup of the agency prepared by former Senator Clyde Herring of Iowa, special administrative assistant to Mr. Brown.

At this time, Mr. Bowles said, he could throw no light on what officials of the agency will be asked for their resignations or when. He discounted the reports of any wholesale firings, however, stating that in his opinion the professors and economists have been stepped on too hard. There is hardly a big business organization, he said, that does not have an economist on its payroll to give relevant advice when needed.

Platform of Performance

Mr. Bowles indicated that he would effectuate a seven-point program for application by OPA, based on the lessons he had learned as an OPA State director. The seven points were summarized as follows:—

1. It is clear that people will cheerfully accept regulations in wartime provided they really understand the need for those regulations. But, if a regulation fails to make sense to them, and if they do not see why it is necessary, they will kick in no uncertain terms and with justice. We shall do our best to make them as simple as we can, and we shall explain them over and over again in simple, factual language which anyone can understand.

2. It is impossible to run any nation-wide government organization, such as the OPA, solely from Washington. The problems of New England vary widely from the problems of the deep South or of the Pacific Northwest. The OPA has made a considerable effort to decentralize during the last few months. This effort must be carried further.

3. I know that any successful operation depends on organization, and organization in turn depends upon people. It will be my job to find outstanding people and then to trust them to do the job which has been assigned to them. And by "good people," I mean all kinds of people; it's a bad mistake for anyone to feel that one particular group has a monopoly on ability.

4. The overwhelming majority of people are honest and are anxious to do the right thing. There are very few real cheats and chiselers in our midst. We will continue to avoid the snooping, Gestapo approach.

5. Public respect for the OPA will increase if we are willing to take vigorous, firm action when action is required. You do not like the black markets any more than I do. And, for the benefit of all of us, we will do our best to clean them up.

6. Everything possible can and should be done to make OPA regulations easy for businessmen to understand and to live with. Most businesses are facing many difficulties created by the war emergency. I will do my best to see that they do not have the additional burden of legalistic interpretations and regulations which are hard to understand and difficult to comply with.

7. The OPA must be willing at all times to stand up against selfish pressures. When such pressures are applied unfairly to the OPA, the American people have a right to know the true facts and we shall tell them these facts in language that is clearly understandable.

—O-P-D—

Hallmark Laboratories has moved its laboratories from Corry, Pa., to 608 North Main street, Jamestown, N. Y.

A.J. Norton Moves Laboratory to Seattle, Wash.

Arthur J. Norton who for several years has been consultant to the synthetic resin, plastics and chemical industry has moved his laboratory to Seattle, Wash. from Portland, Me. This move was made in view of the rapidly growing industrial development of the Northwest.

Mr. Norton was formerly chemical director for Durez Plastics & Chemical Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Previously he had been assistant chemical director of Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten, which was merged in 1929 with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

—O-P-D—

Dow Great Western Div. Received 'E' July 28

Ceremonies incident to the presentation of an Army-Navy "E" award to employees and management of the Pittsburg, Calif., plant of the Great Western division of the Dow Chemical Company were held July 28. The signal award, "for high achievement in the production of war materials," is the sixth such honor to go to various operations in the domestic production set-up of the Dow company.

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Lack of Licenses, Exchange Facilities, and Transport Cripples Chances for Importing Oils from Retaken Areas

Although the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals failed to disclose much in the way of spot developments last week, it still was productive of considerable speculation regarding the future of supplies. In some measure, cogitation on that fluid subject stemmed from the fact that the events of war have carried the armed forces deeply into supply areas, notably in Sicily during the previous week, and to other points over the past several months.

For example, the fact that almost all of Sicily is held by the United Nations' forces does not mean that in the nearby future Sicilian lemon and orange oils will again appear on this market. Nor is it likely that once the United Nations' forces cross the Messina Strait and land on the toe of the Italian boot, bergamot oil will pour forth pronto. Events are merely casting a faint shadow of possible exports in an indefinite future.

Again, while the sources of essential oils originating in French colonial possessions have long been held by the British, there has been no resumption of shipments from Madagascar and the Reunion Islands. The oils are there; offerings have been received. But transportation has been lacking, no import licenses have been issued, and methods to permit payment for purchases are non-existent. And although all of French North Africa is held by the United Nations, nothing suggests an early resumption of essential oil shipments. Although some Bulgarian rose oil has reached Portugal, the need here is not pressing. Again, there is plenty of Spanish oils available in Spain but is hedged around by trading difficulties so tough as to make transactions and transport unlikely.

Although the routes to these foreign markets are no longer so criss-crossed to totality by the difficulties arising from the war, reaping the benefits of the improved position of the United Nations is something to be hoped for; it has certainly not been realized up to this time.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.9	245.9	245.9	287.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Sweet oil remained firm at the recent advance and the supply was declared to be such as to assure a firm market for the immediate future.

Apricot Kernel.—No surplus stocks on this market. No specially active demand noted, but the price position continues to be one of strength.

Bergamot.—Oil is obtainable from Brazil, but it is a safe bet that those with a burning need for top quality bergamot will have to wait until future war events have carried foot soldiers across the Messina strait on to the toe of the Italian boot.

Bois de Rose.—In very moderate supply. Some former dealers report inability to replace with certainly of the purchases reaching here soon. Demand does not press too hotly.

Cananga.—A fair-sized, but strictly jobbing request prevailed locally, but prices retained a very steady position throughout the period.

Cassia.—Another Chinese oil, supplies of which must await the final trumpet of triumph over the Nips that now control all of the primary market.

Cedarleaf. — Firm to firmer with prices tending toward still higher position as demand takes up most of any slack that may have developed in the matter of supplies.

Cedarwood.—No surplus of supplies creates and maintains a strong price position for this article. And demand continues to be very good.

Citronella.—The position of Ceylon oil continued to show a substantial degree of strength and competition on spot remained negligible.

Clove.—It is proving difficult to maintain a movement of production into consumption, mainly because raw material is not readily obtainable. No oil from Madagascar has reached these shores as yet—and there is plenty there, according to report.

Coriander.—Eventually, some genuine Russian oil may reach here. As things stand now there is very little of any kind available.

Dill.—Some fair sized bookings of oil for later delivery has been noted and on the whole prices have been favorable for consumers.

Eucalyptus.—With supplies all but totally shut off—and there is said to be ample oil stocks in the primary market—the local situation tends more and more to become nominal.

Geranium.—Offerings of oil now in Reunion have been received here, but there is no medium for transportation, payment, and the like, also, so far as is known, no licenses for importation have been issued. It seems likely that dependence must be placed on Americans now in North Africa where oil is also made.

Grapefruit.—In view of the situation surrounding this fruit, production of oil in normal quantities remains generally uncertain if not unlikely. It could be, however, that production of juice for the armed forces may provide the raw material for making oil.

Lavender.—Virtually extinct so far as French oil goes. Spike oil exists in good quantities but it is proving impossible to pierce the restrictions placed on doing business in Spain. It can be done with holders in England.

Lemon.—All the lemon gardens of Sicily, save those in the Etna and Messina districts, are in the hands of the United Nations. Following capture of Palermo late in the previous week, American forces moved east and are now the left flank of a line that stretches approximately from San Stefano southwest to Catania—a line of about sixty miles as the crow flies. Not much forward motion has been reported since the line was established and German resistence has stiffened sharply. When the Messina and Etna lemon districts fall to the United Nations, then all Sicilian lemon and orange districts will be open to the possibility of commerce—however remote may be the actual despatch of oil stocks, if any be left after the bombing of Palermo and Messina, the principal storage points.

Lime.—The first oil to reach here for some time past from one of the sources of supply was noted last week, the arrival consisting of twelve drums. There is no lack of oil locally, save that originating in Jamaica.

Nutmeg.—Remains practically nominal. Once oil stocks held by the few dealers still having any have been sold, replacement is most unlikely unless the distillers get raw material and are able to sell at a price warranted by the cost of said material.

Origanum. — Genuine Spanish oil was available in fair quantities but the current demand was reported to be well within jobbing limits.

Peppermint.—The price situation remains in status quo. Growers' views

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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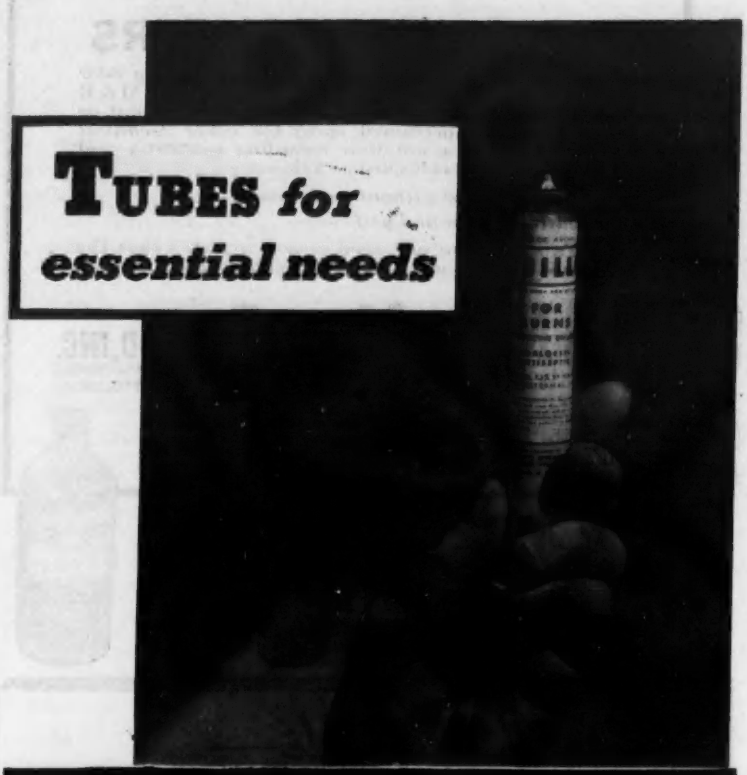

as to the price at which they should be permitted to sell 1943 production stand between $7 and $7.50 per pound for natural oil. To substantiate these views, reports are being issued from middle western points to the effect that production will drop forty to fifty percent below the last year total. Meanwhile, the New York dealers have that matter of the General Maximum Price Regulation that allows them not more than $5.50 per pound for natural oil. That report of a crop decrease—and a fifty percent drop would be almost a crop failure—bears all the earmarks of what some years ago was the annual propaganda, though it usually appeared earlier than this. Causes for the smaller crops, forecasted were high winds, insect infestation, lack of rain, or too much rain. With rare exceptions, close to normal production was noted when returns of distillation were in.

Sassafras.—More oil from new primary markets continued to reach here, an importation of some forty-three drums being noted last week. It will probably be devoted to manufacturing purposes.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Benzoate.—Some dealers lack prompt delivery supplies.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Steady to firm but not especially active now.

Eucalyptol.—Getting scarcer as raw material crises expands.

Eugenol. — Production curbed by raw material position. Strong.

Heliotropine.—In good supply. Deliveries satisfactory. Also demand.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Odd lots may be had around $8 per pound. Most sellers want much more than that. Little available on prompt basis.

Methyl Acetophenone.—Fair demand finds stocks not too plentiful.

Methyl Anthranilate. — Reserves moderate in all quarters.

Musk.—Still strong and not by any means in more than moderate supply.

—O-P-D—

Soapers to Get More Coconut, Palm Oils

—Continued from page 3

June purchases were much below the average. Purchases of laundry soap during the month amounted to only 1,855,000 pounds and of toilet soap only 153,750 pounds. No purchases of soap powder were recorded.

The heavy volume of soaps being bought by the government is being largely distributed through the Caribbean area and in North Africa. Official secrecy surrounds disclosure of the actual figures on distribution, but by far the bulk of the shipments are to the Caribbeans as these people have always depended upon the United States as their supply source.

Present difficulties being occasioned by consumers in obtaining adequate supplies of soap in some areas, however, is not due to the heavy purchases being made by the WFA, officials said, but is the aftermath of the difficulties experienced by the manufacturers a few months back in obtaining supplies of the materials for soap manufacture.

This situation has been corrected, it was stated, and retail shelves should begin to be in a more plentiful state soon. While the soapers have been pushed back into second position by WFA this week in the matter of obtaining tallow and grease supplies and first call has been given to the war industries, officials said this will not change the supply picture, as other oils such as soybean, palm, and coconut oils are being made available in increasing quantities to the manufacturers.

—O-P-D—

Wide-Mouth Glass Container Price Policy Set

High cost producers who have not previously manufactured wide-mouth glass containers will be able to recover their total costs of production and sales up to 15 percent over the established dollars-and-cents ceilings set by Regulation 382 as a result of an amendment. Factory costs and freight may be recovered, but not sales costs, up to any amount where total costs exceed 15 percent over established ceilings. These allowances will serve to encourage the entrance of new producers into this manufacturing field.

The method for obtaining price adjustments from OPA was embodied in amendment No. 2 to regulation 382, which became effective July 28. Manufacturers are required to file applications indicating costs and certifying that the higher prices in excess of the ceilings will not be passed on to ultimate consumers of the commodities packaged in the containers.

Due to the packaging of vegetables and fruits in glass and the absence of reserve capacity in the West, which has resulted in a more acute shortage in the West than in the East, OPA set up a method by which Eastern manufacturers may be authorized to recover actual freight in excess of the maximum amount customarily absorbed. Such increases cannot be passed on to ultimate consumers and must be authorized in every case by OPA.

—O-P-D—

Boston BIMS Held 'Indoor Outing' July 22

The BIMS of Boston held an "indoor outing" July 22 at the University Club. Badminton, squash, swimming, bowling, billiards and cards were the order of the day. The prizes were won by William Ackley, Ed Handschumacher, Jack Nielson and Pete Niles.

—O-P-D—

Cosmetic Makers Ask Aid on 10-Cent Items

Some thirty manufacturers of cosmetics met with representatives of the Office of Price Administration, in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, to discuss steps looking toward the continuance of 10-cent cosmetic items. Discussion of a proposed order designed to ease the squeeze on these manufacturers through raising their price ceilings somewhat was brought up at the meeting.

—O-P-D—

Giftware Trade Practice Rules Hearing Aug. 18

Federal Trade Commission has set August 18 for a hearing on proposed trade practice rules for the catalog jewelry and giftware industry. The hearing will be held in Washington, D. C.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Larger Supply of Gasoline for East Coast Motorists Predicted By Petroleum Administrator as Stocks Rise

The Petroleum Administrator reported last week that Eastern motorists would soon have available "a somewhat larger supply of gasoline," providing it will not hamper storage of a stockpile of heating oil against the coming Winter. The announcement attracted considerable interest in the market for petroleum derivatives, coming on the heels of what appeared to be a complete breakdown of enforcement of the "pleasure driving" ban in northern New Jersey, attributed to conflicting regulations.

The administration reported that stocks of petroleum products available to civilians in the East again rose slightly in the week ended July 24 and attained the level of 35.2 percent of pre-rationing normal.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended July 24 was 4,118,700 barrels. Daily production for the four weeks covered on that date averaged 4,082,250 barrels. Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 3,973,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 11,423,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,409,000 barrels of kerosene; 3,896,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil and 8,366,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week; and had in storage at the end of the week 75,714,000 barrels of gasoline; 8,987,000 barrels of kerosene; 35,889,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 66,992,000 barrels of residual fuel oils. These figures apply to the country as a whole and do not reflect conditions on the East coast.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—WPB allocations tighter with all grades being absorbed as rapidly as produced. The short position of coaltar xylol has resulted in tighter supplies of petroleum xylol, as the latter material over the past few months has been employed extensively by users of the coaltar product who were unable to obtain supplies of that item. It is understood that the situation is likely to become very acute this month. Allocation order M-150 has been amended to include all grades of xylol, regardless of whether derived from petroleum, coaltar or other sources, and includes high-flash naphtha. Demand for aliphatics continues rather brisk.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Military forces taking sizable amounts for dry cleaning. Inquiries received from other quarters also in goodly volume. Market tone remains firm.

Lacquer diluent.—Demand good. Market steady.

Mineral Spirit.—Moving unabatedly into consuming channels.

Rubber Solvent.—Synthetic rubber requirements increasing. Tone of market remains very strong.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Demand from paint industry features market. Supplies a bit tighter. Quotations firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 30.—Continuing to expand, the demand for solvents and diluents is the feature of the general petroleum market. Buyers are unable to get all the material they need. For some time offerings have been less extensive.

Aromatic Solvents. — Demand good with sellers striving to meet calls. Quotations steady.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Brisk movement, prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Activity maintained, market firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Interest remains keen, no price change.

Rubber Solvent.—Expanding call, market strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Request brisk, prices holding.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Offerings limited, market stiff.

San Francisco, July 30.—Business in solvents and diluents is along very rigid lines. Less and less consideration is being given the needs of non-war factors and the government is asking for increasing quantities of paint thinners and lacquer diluents.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Needs of the war industries continue heavy.

Lacquer Diluent.—Pressure is being placed on producers to make larger quantities of diluents.

Rubber Solvent.—In active demand.

Stoddard Solvent.—Army's needs, plus takings by dry cleaning industry, keep this product moving actively.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Routine activity.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Very active, with government needs brisk.

Tulsa, July 30.—Solvents and diluents strong and attracting more interest, without corresponding gains in supply.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Takings for high-octane gasoline continue in large volume. Output sufficient to meet current needs only. Market tone very strong.

Heptane.—No let-up in active buying interest. Price schedules firmly held.

Hexane.—Demand brisk. No change in firm market tone.

Octanes.—Inquiry unabated. Steady undertone.

Pentanes.—Call fairly substantial. Quotations unaltered.

Propane.—Needs continue in large volume from all quarters. Takings for high-octane gasoline feature market. No movements pricewise.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 30.—The lighter fractions of petroleum continue extremely firm. Inquiries are better on most grades of material. Offerings remain limited.

Butane.—Demand good, prices firm.

Heptane.—Active call, no price changes.

Hexane.—More interest shown, quotations steady.

Octanes.—Steady call, prices firm.

Pentanes.—Buying good, no variation in quotations.

Los Angeles, July 30.—Market last week was without any new feature. Demand steady.

Butane.—Active, with supplies tight.

Propane.—The trade continues to call for more and more propane.

Tulsa, July 30.—Lighter fractions strong with limited offerings and good buyer interest.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amporphous Waxes.—Demand in considerable volume with movement limited by rather small supply. Market tone remains strong.

Paraffin.—Supplies inadequate to meet keen demand. Fully refined grades in heavy call. Demand for crude scale also brisk but supplies tight. Market tone in general very strong.

Petrolatums.—Interest well maintained in veterinarian, technical, and U.S.P. grades. Quotations firmly held.

White Mineral Oils.—Moderate buying of both technical and U.S.P. grades. Price schedules show no alterations.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 30.—Good interest in this market is being maintained by buyers, with sellers offering only moderate amounts. Materials are moving well on prior commitments.

Paraffin.—Offerings limited, no price change.

Petrolatums.—Material in good demand, quotations firm.

White Mineral Oils.—Moving steadily. Prices unchanged.

Los Angeles, July 30.—In keeping with previous weeks, paraffin wax remained in very active demand, with insufficient stocks to fill orders on hand.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—With the 1,362-mile oil pipeline from Texas-to-East having been completed, it is predicted that oil deliveries of about 100,000 barrels daily will start when four of the fifteen pump stations now under construction between Norris City and Phoenixville have been finished. By August 15, five additional stations will be in operation, it is reported, and oil deliveries will be stepped up to 200,000 barrels daily. The "Big Inch" is designed to deliver 300,000 barrels of crude oil or light fuel oil daily at East coast refinery and distribution centers.

ODT reports that more than 2,560 tankcars have been withdrawn from various services during the past two months and assigned to haul petroleum to the East. On July 1 there were slightly more than 74,000 tankcars in the Eastern petroleum service, according to the Joint Tank Car Sub-Committee of the Petroleum Industry Committee.

Fuel Oil.—With the full support and approval of the Petroleum Industry Marketing Committee representing District 2 (the Middle West), the Petroleum Administrator for War has set a minimum goal of 15,000,000 barrels as the annual saving from the conversion of industrial and commercial oil-burning facilities in the Middle West to the use of coal. The conversion effort will be augmented by a jointly sponsored PAW-WPB program contemplating a reallocation of fuels among various industrial consumers now using either gas, oil or coal or combinations of those fuels, the effect of which also will be a net saving of fuel oil. The consumption of fuel oil during June by electric power plants totaled 1,156,383 barrels as compared with 1,091,663 barrels during May, an increase of 5.9 percent. The Petroleum Administrator has given Southwestern refineries a green light on crude oil runs in an effort to spurt the production of gasoline and home heating fuel oils for Midwest and East Coast consumers.

Gasoline. — Enforcement of the "pleasure driving" ban in northern New Jersey broke down completely a week ago with OPA officials in that area frankly admitting that they were making no effort to enforce the restriction. OPA inspectors were active at amusement spots but indicated that they were "throwing up the sponge" insofar as highway surveillance was concerned because they found themselves entangled in a maze of conflicting rulings from Washington and by local ration boards. New Jersey highways leading from bridge and tunnel exits that had been more or less deserted since initiation of the ban were heavily burdened with motorists blandly disregarding the ban and inspectors conspicuous by their absence. This situation, however, appeared less cloudy with the statement made by the Petroleum Administrator later in the week that Eastern motorists would soon have available "a somewhat larger supply of gasoline," and a report that a new gasoline program has been drafted that will end the ban on pleasure driving.

Assignment of an AA1 preference rating for all of the 100-octane aviation gasoline plants that are scheduled for completion in 1943 has been announced. Some of these construction projects formerly had an AA-2X rating.

Chicago, July 30.—Demand for most grades of material seems to be continuing to outrun supply, regardless of rationing restrictions. Farm demand is especially insistent for most grades. Offerings are not large anywhere.

Gasoline. — Demand active, prices steady.

Kerosene.—Good interest, no price changes.

Lubricating Oils.—Call brisk, quotations firm.

—O-P-D—

Royal Dutch Shell To Rebuild Plants

All producing, refining and storage properties of the Royal Dutch (Shell) Company in the Far East excepting a small part of the Pladjoe, N.E.I. refinery, had been wrecked prior to the invasion of the Japanese, the annual report to stockholders for 1942 stated. These properties were in the Netherlands East Indies, British North Borneo, Sarawak, and Malaya. Planning for reconstruction is being actively pursued, the directors state.

Association Meetings:—

American Petroleum Institute, 24th annual meeting, New York, November 29-30, December 1-3.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS

From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization

SHERWOOD REFINING COMPANY, INC.

ENGLEWOOD N.J. — KIRBY, WARREN, PA.

Penn-Drake

WHITE OILS

PETROLATUM

and other

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

•

Highest Quality

Dependably Uniform

•

PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Representatives and Stocks in Principal Cities

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE

ANHYDROUS

PHOSGENE

(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)

CHEMICALS

NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.

LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

Agriculture Insecticide Makers Discuss Output

—Continued from page 7

ment agencies consideration of the following seven recommendations:—

The industry and its association should be more fully consulted by government on policies affecting supplies of raw materials, containers, production and distribution, and policy decisions when made by government should be fully publicized to the industry and those interested in agriculture.

Normal sources of supply and established channels of distribution should be maintained as far as possible for imported, exported and domestic materials.

Where critical materials are under allocation a tentative year's schedule should be laid out in advance by quarters and the complete estimates should be made available to the industry. If figures for a year are not available, then the best possible estimates should be furnished with current figures as they develop.

Export schedules should be outlined in advance so that their effect on domestic production can reasonaly be determined.

Where materials are imported, the statistical position, with figures or estimates made available for the full season, should be furnished, in order to make possible production programs.

The government should indicate the end-use requirements of scarce insecticides and fungicides, making such information fully available in advance of sales, but leave to industry the responsibility of actual distribution within the rules outlined by the government agencies.

Where exceptions or appeals are issued on orders or regulations, such exceptions should be fully and promptly publicized to all members of the industry and those interested in agriculture and not limited to those receiving such exception.

OPA Paper Work Cut

Philip Lowry, counsel to the Office of Price Administration, announced that the Office of Price Administration is in the process of relieving industry of one burden under Maximum Price Regulation 144. Mr. Lowry said:—

Under No. 144 up to now you have been required to keep up-to-date your prices of newly offered commodities. Probably by next week the amendment taking that out of the regulation will have been cleared, so that it will not be necessary for any manufacturer or distributor of insecticides to file his price list with the local War Price and Rationing Board.

Copper Compounds

Dr. H. C. Young, chief of the department of botany and plant pathology at Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, predicted that "organic sulphurs are going to take a big role in this fungicide business," and commented that Bordeaux mixture would be a nearly universal fungicide if weather conditions could be controlled. A fungicide to replace Bordeaux has been the goal of most developmental research, he said.

New copper compounds being substituted for Bordeaux mixture were discussed by Dr. Young. Dr. Young said:—

It has been definitely determined, that Bordeaux and lime sulphur cause too much injury to be continued as standard fungicides. Numerous substitutes are being developed. Many are effective, but the stage of their perfection has not been completed.

In the two old standard fungicides, lime was used. But several investigators have shown that lime is toxic to many types of vegetables. Consequently manufacturers have turned to such materials as talcs, clays, bentonite, flour, and many others.

Each new fungicide may be greatly influenced by its diluent. A definite basic exchange may render a good fungicide almost ineffective; or the reaction, fineness, density or other factors may have a similar effect. There is the question of adhesiveness. Another complicated phase is the separation of fungicide and diluent during spraying or dusting. The amount of fungicide necessary for adequate control is a controversial question now, and is extremely important during periods of scarcity.

Pyrethrum

Dr. William H. White, in charge of truck crop insect investigations for the Department of Agriculture, said that he did not see anything very promising for substitute for rotenone and pyrethrum. He added:—

We made a number of tests of phenothiazine, but on onion thrips found tartar emetic and sugar or nicotine and sugar more effective. Phenothiazine alone controlled the thrips fairly well, but not when mixed with sugar. If our equipment for applying insecticides were as far advanced as some of our insecticides themselves, we would be farther ahead. We need better spraying and dusting equipment.

Cryolite

After listing the chief truck crop insect pests of the various regions, Dr. White commented:—

While we have found cryolite an acceptable substitute for some of the arsenicals, on tomato fruitworms we had to use 15 to 16 pounds per acre per application making it considerably more expensive than calcium arsenate. On pinworm, however, it is more effective than calcium arsenate.

Cotton Insects

Dr. R. W. Harned, in charge of cotton insect investigations for the Department of Agriculture, reported that cotton is now growing on 22,000,000 acres in nineteen states, which he said was the smallest acreage in nearly fifty years. Listing the various cotton insect pests, he reported that, with the boll weevil alone, one out of the six leading pests, that there are eleven states where reduction from full yield has varied from 22 to 47 percent through this insect's depredations.

Referring to aphids and their known tendency to "build up in fields where arsenicals have been used," Dr. Harned said that after the war rotenone probably will be used for cotton aphids. An important development in cotton protection, he said, will be the discovery of some inexpensive aphicide. He added:—

The pink bollworm is a pest of great potentiality to cotton growers and the nation. No satisfactory insecticide has yet been developed to control it. Such an insecticide is needed in many other countries, because it is an important pest in practically every cotton-growing nation except Peru and the United States. There will be a big export field in Brazil, Argentina, Egypt, China and India, when someone develops an insecticide for this pest. The pink bollworm is fairly closely related to the codling moth.

Distribution

Dr. S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, reported that making the estimates and program for the 1944 season is a very difficult problem. He said that it must be realized that we are going to make a lot of wrong guesses. He added:—

We made some guesses for this present season, but the insects didn't recognize our guesses; they can't read. Our estimates are the best that can be made. But the pattern of production, distribution and use isn't anywhere nearly adequate enough for us to rely on statistics.

We've got to have far greater flexibility in our production and distribution. When we eliminate items that are not strictly essential food production, we still find thirty-three to thirty-eight standard uses for some of our important insecticides. Yet with some of those standard materials we're indicating that they can't be used except on seven, eight, nine or ten items.

Copper Sulphate

In a forum on copper sulphate it was brought out that copper is just as important to the agricultural industry as arsenic. The discussion brought out that the price ceiling imposed in the middle of the shipping season was at a level that was a hardship to the industry; further, itwas felt that a price ceiling should be imposed ahead of the season. Another problem discussed was getting drums for monohydrated copper sulphate. It was brought out that when the price ceiling went on April 1 it actually meant that prices were rolled back as far as November or December. Further, the producer has urged the distributor to have the farmer take his material early, so that the result was that rebates had to be made to those who did take early shipments.

Research Opportunity

Dr. William H. Martin, dean of New Jersey College of Agriculture and director of New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station, said that our entire food program today, from production right through marketing and processing to final consumption, is in a state of chaos. Morale is being undermined all along the line. Farmers are discouraged, dealers and processors are desperate, consumers are alarmed. The rapid growth of black markets, he said, furnishes ample evidence that the efforts of the OPA to control prices are not achieving their objectives. To date, the much-advertised roll-back has rolled back food more effectively than it has the cost of living.

On the subject of insecticides and fungicides, Dr. Martin said that new materials, new machinery and new markets are opportunities the alert manufacturer will not overlook. Research, he said, is the golden key that will unlock them.

Cotton Research

Cotton is "America's No. 1 crop in war and peace," Robert C. Jackson of Memphis, director of the production, processing and marketing division of the National Cotton Council of America, told the convention. And, he added, the Washington economists who contend that the South raises too much cotton and should shift to other crops are simply ignorant of facts.

Analyzing the post-war prospect for cotton, he said that a research consciousness is pervading all branches of the cotton industry. Very little is known of the physical properties of the cotton fiber itself, he said, and he added that we have only begun to visualize the possibilities of chemical treatment of fiber. Many technical men believe a whole vast field of consumption remains untouched through our lack of such knowledge.

Louisiana Activities

Dr. C. O. Eddy, of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, in discussing "Progress and Problems in Louisiana," said:—

The discovery of the uses of cryolite in insect control rates equally in importance with that of arsenical products. It is finding many uses on truck crops where arsenicals have been too harsh. The control of many insects is superior to that obtained with arsenicals. And the resulting aphid build-up is usually not so great.

—O-P-D—

Tankcar Orders Amended by ODT

—Continued from page 4

bonate of potash—liquid; carbon dioxide, liquefied; carbon bisulfide (carbon disulfide); carbon tetrachloride; castor oil; caustic potash (potassium hydroxide); *caustic soda (sodium hydroxide); chemicals, other, shipped as "chemicals NOIBN"; chlorine, liquid; chlorobenzol (monochlorobenzol); chloroform; coal tar pitch; coconut oil (copra); copper naphthenate; core compound, foundry; corn oil; *corn syrup (glucose); cottonseed oil; cotton softener; creosote oil; creosote-tar solution; cresol; crude tar oil; crude naphthalene; crude tar acid; **cumene (isopropylbenzene or isopropyl-benzine); cyanide of sodium liquor; cyanogen sluge.

Diacetone; dibutyl, diethyl, dimethyl, or dioctyl phthalate; dichlorodifluoromethane; dichloromonofluoromethane; dichlorotetrafluoromethane; diethyl sulphate; diethylene glycol; dimethylaniline dinitrochlorobenzol; diphenyl; diphenylamine; dye-intermediates.

Ester gums; ether (ethyl, dichloroethyl, or isopropyl); ethyl acetate; ethyl chloride; ethylamines; ethylene bromide or dibromide; ethylene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride; ethyleneglycol; ethylene oxide; ethyl methyl ketone (methyl ethyl ketone); evaporated tankwater.

Fatty acid esters; fatty acid pitch; fertilizer ammoniating solution; fish or sea animal oil; formaldehyde, liquid; formamide; furfural; gas drip oil, including crude; grease (inedible animal); glycerine.

Hydrogen dioxide or peroxide; *hydrol (corn sugar final molasses).

Ink, printing; insecticides; iron acetate (iron liquor); iron chloride (ferric); iron sulphate solution; isobutyl acetate; isoprene; isoprophyl acetate; lard; lard oil; latex; **lead tetraethyl; lead and naphthenic acid compound; lignin liquor; lime, chlorinated; lime and sulfur solution; linseed oil; **liquefied petroleum gases; liquid paint drier.

Manganese sulphate in solution; methanol; methyl acetate; methyl acetone; methyl chloride; methyl formate; methyl isobutyl ketone; methylene chloride; *molasses (beet, blackstrap, invert, edible and molasses residuum); monofluorotrichloromethane; murumuru oil; mustard seed oil; milk.

Naphtha, naphtha solvent; naphthalene, including crude; neutral oil; nitrobenzol; nitrocellulose solution nitrogen fertilizer solution (including crude); nylon salt solution.

Oil foots or sediment; Oiticica oil; oleic acid (red oil); olive oil; orthodichlorobenzol; oxygen, liquid; oil tar; oil tar oil.

Paint oil compounded; paint, lacquer, varnish gum resin, or pyroxylin plasticizers or solvents; paint, lacquer, or varnish increasing, reducing, removing or thinning compounds; paints, stains, varnishes or lacquers; palm oil, paraffin wax, chlorinated; paraldehyde; peanut oil; perchloroethylene; **petroleum, crude; **petroleum products (not otherwise listed); phenol (carbolic acid); phosphorus; phosphorous oxychloride; phosphorous trichloride; pickles; pinene; pine oils; pitch, pine tar; pitch, rosin; plasticizers; pork fat, rendered; potassium chlorate, wet; powder, smokeless, in water; preservatives, wood; **propanes; proprietary anti-freeze preparations; propylene dichloride; propyleneglycol; pulp mill liquid; pyridin; pyroxylin solution; pyroxlyn waterproofing liquid.

Rapeseed oil; resin; rosin, synthetic; road tar; rosin; rosin oil; rosin liquor; rosin size; rubber solvent.

Soap stock; soda aluminate; soda bichromate; soda bisulphite; soda chromate solution; soda hydrosulfide liquid (soda sulphydrate); soda, metallic; soda nitrite; soda hypochlorite; soda phenolates; soda silicates; soda sulfide, liquid; soda sulphite; soy sauce; soybean oil; spent tannin liquor; stearine; steepwater; strontium nitrate liquid; styrene; sugar, liquid or invert; sulphur chloride; sulphur dioxide, anhydrous; sulphate, black liquor skimmings; sunflower oil.

Tall oil; tallow; tanning extracts, liquid; tar, coal; tar, pine; tar, wood (hardwood tar); tetrachlorethane; toluol (toluene); trichlorobenzol; trichlorethylene; tricresyl phosphate; tucum oil; tung oil (chinawood oil); turpentine, including crude; turpentine oil (spirits of turpentine; turps.)

Unfinished alcohol; unfinished grain spirits (suitable only for redistillation); vinegar; vinegar stock; vinyl acetate.

Water, not including mineral, flavored or phosphated; water gas tar; weed killing compounds, N. O. S.

Xylol (xylene).

Zinc chloride, liquid; zinc resinates; zinc sulfate, liquid.

Commodities marked "*" are subject to the provisions both of this special direction and of Haulage Conservation Order T-1, as amended, issued by the War Production Board. Commodities marked "**" are subject to the provisions both of this special direction and of such orders of the Petroleum Administrator for War as may designate the quantity and kind of petroleum to be shipped and received by those engaged in the petroleum industry.

—O-P-D—

Silver Uses Designated by WPB

The War Production Board has designated specific uses for Treasury silver made available to industry by recent act of congress. Treasury silver may now be used only in the manufacture of engine bearings, official military insignia, brazing alloys, and solders. Authorization to purchase silver from the Treasury for these uses will be given suppliers or manufacturers by WPB upon written application. The new law permits the Treasury to sell silver for 71.11c. an ounce.

—O-P-D—

Pyridin Allocation Forms Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

A change in the forms to be used for allocation of pyridine is made in an amendment to Order M-185, announced July 29 by the War Production Board. Under the amendment, special allocation forms, no longer approved by the Budget Bureau, are discontinued and standard PD-600 and PD-601 Forms will be used hereafter. This is the only change in the substance of the order made in the amendment.

—O-P-D—

Corporation Earnings

Air Reduction Company

	Net income 1943	1942
Half year, June 30	$3,446,145	$3,252,908
Per share	1.27	1.20

Atlantic Refining Company

Half year, June 30	$2,692,000	*$1,577,000
Per share	.90	....

Atlas Powder Company

Half year, June 30	$767,012	$666,503
Per share	2.32	1.94

American Home Products Company

Half year, June 30	$2,220,798	$2,036,477
Per share	†2.46	†2.39

Barber Asphalt Corporation

Half year, June 30	$277,030	*200,885
Per share	.71	....

Barnsdall Oil Company

Half year, June 30	$1,780,693	$1,208,754
Per share	4.72	3.45

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company

Half year, June 30	$894,784	$699,927
Per share	1.85	1.38

Catalin Corporation

Half year, June 30	‡$959	‡$111,901
Per share	....	....

Champion Paper & Fibre Company

Year, April 25	$2,532,213	$3,129,986
Per share	3.63	4.71

Dow Chemical Company

Year, May 31	$8,225,301	$9,221,486
Per share	6.35	7.14

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Half year, June 30	$29,550,500	$25,943,444
Per share	†2.32	†1.99

Fertilizer Materials

OPA Establishes Prices for Victory Garden Fertilizer—Sulphuric Acid Supply Potent Factor in Superphosphate Output

Maximum prices have been established for three new grades of special Victory garden fertilizer by Office of Price Administration. These grades have been made available by the easing of the situation in nitrogen supply. Under Amendment No. 4 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 135 (Mixed Fertilizer, Superphosphate and Potash), effective August 3, 1943, ceiling prices are fixed at the consumer and wholesale levels for packages of fertilizer of various weights. Although prices for new grades average 20c. per 100 pounds higher, the cost of plant food has actually been decreased at the rate of 1c. per unit, in as much as the new grades each contain a total of 20 plant food units against 18 in the grade formerly allowed Victory gardeners.

While superphosphate production has been stepped up to meet increased demand, there has been a limit to the expansion because makers have experienced difficulty in securing sufficient quantities of sulphuric acid. The future of this market depends upon the quantity of acid available and the outlook at present is somewhat confused. Triple has remained tight. Lend lease has taken a lot of this grade out of the market but here again the inability to obtain a sufficient acid supply has placed a curb on increasing output that would ease the supply situation for domestic use.

Fish meal production on the Pacific Coast was accelerated by the settlement of the raw fish price by OPA. The season opened August 1 in the Northern areas of California with demand brisk. Word came from Baltimore that favorable weather had increased the catch and production of menhaden scrap had increased. Orders for sizable quantities were placed at ceiling figures. The active demand for protein feed has caused a lot of material to be converted into meal.

Castor bean imports have been exceedingly heavy and the supply situation in pomace looked better. Demand from the fertilizer trade remained active enough to absorb output readily and the buying situation has not been allowed to improve to any appreciable extent.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Mixers are taking this material, some of them not because they want to. The movement seemed to be on quite a liberal basis, although under allocation regulations. Allocated bookings for the Pacific Coast are about completed.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Moved rather freely under allocation orders. There is a feeling in the West that some later releases may take place as there is a definite need for more material in that section. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended July 24 indicate a production of 38,447,720 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace. — Continued heavy arrivals of beans have not eased the pomace situation. Sellers report a tight condition with demand considerably in excess of supply.

Cyanamide.—Shipments against allocation orders were made promptly. Makers delivering all the order permits.

Soda Nitrate. — Market conditions could not be described as easier, although the supply situation seemed better. Shipments against allocation orders were made promptly and the market closed in a steady position.

Soy Bean Meal.—Relatively little material was available and the market tightened considerably. Reported that producers are giving their attention to linseed at present and that only odd lots of soy beans are being crushed. Demand was above the supply limit.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock. — Production has been kept above normal in an effort to satisfy demand. Shipments went forward in steady volume with supplies sufficient to meet requirements. Labor shortage, while serious appeared to show some improvment. Producing costs have slanted upward, and the market retained a firm position at the close.

Superphosphate. — Tight conditions continued to feature the market for triple. While lend-lease has taken a lot of material out of the market, the fact that producers experienced difficulty in securing sufficient sulphuric acid has been a factor in limiting much expansion in production and the supply situation, therefore, has revealed no definite improvement.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Potashes

Allocated booking of contracts was about complete. Producers asserted that only a few scattered contracts emained uncovered. Deliveries went forward in good volume and these accounted for the week's movement. The position of the market was steady and without suggestion of price change.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Crude material was reported in ample supply. Ground and refined grades for agricultural use were inclined to tighten because of factory labor shortage and transportation. It was reported that many factories were required to take deliveries of crude material all rail, rather than the usual rail and water route from mines. Pyrites was not in generous supply, so far as imported was concerned. Sellers stated that sales were going through at former quotations whenever material was obtainable.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 30.—Production of base goods is said to be heavier than ever before at this season because of the required spread of shipping of materials throughout the year. Movements of materials to fertilizer manufacturers are reported close to schedules.

Crop conditions in the South are reported good with only cotton suffering local setbacks because of boll weevils. Quotations on a quiet market are as follows:—

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Niterate of Soda.—$30 per ton, port basis.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29.20 per ton, ports; $28.20, ovens.

Nitrogenous.—$3.25 to $3.50 producing points.

Baltimore, July 30.—Demand for crude fertilizer materials continued active pursuant to an effort on the part of the agriculturalists to augment the production of foodstuffs, but with conditions of supply of fertilizers little or not at all changed.

Fish Scrap.—Favorable weather has enabled the menhaden fishing companies to add to their output of scrap, and sales of this ammoniate have increased. One broker, drawing upon four of the fishing companies, has placed 1,000 tons with buyers, and the indications are that the yield will continue to gain in volume. The fish are small and quite lean, so this may affect the result. Of course, sales are made at the ceiling, which stands at $1.21 per unit of protein. The demand for protein feed continued to encourage conversion of scrap into meal, with the mark-up of grinders at $3 per ton and another $3 for bags.

Dried Blood.—Stocks are limited, and substitutes are being taken by manufacturers of mixtures, with the ceiling unchanged at $4.95 per unit-ton, f.o.b. basis Baltimore.

Bone.—New developments are lacking, nor has the volume of material available shown any increase. There is a real scarcity, with prices held down by the ceiling, which stands at $50 per ton for 1 and 60 flour and 3 and 50 ground steamed supplies, while 4½ and 50 ground raw bone is the same.

Chicago, July 30.—Light offerings characterized the fertilizer materials market. Movement on earlier orders is reported good. Price changes are few, with offerings insufficient to depress values in any substantial number of cases. Blood is holding up well. Tankage continues to hold its own. Bone materials have been giving a good market performance.

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage. — Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25 per unit; 50 percent bone and meal scrap, bulk, $62.50.

Los Angeles, July 30.—Undoubtedly the main feature of interest marketwise was the OPA's settlement of the raw fish price, which factor now paves the way for fish meal production promptly on the season's opening date in northern California on August 1. There is a strong

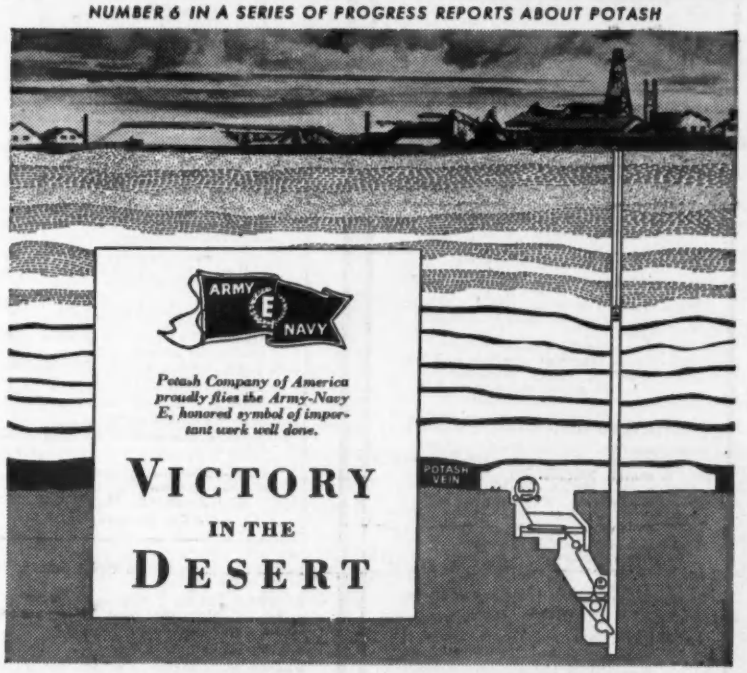
—*Continued on page 65*

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG U S. PAT OFF
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
Incorporated
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K_2O. ALSO 50% K_2O
MANURE SALTS 22% K_2O MINIMUM

NUMBER 6 IN A SERIES OF PROGRESS REPORTS ABOUT POTASH



SOMETHING TO CHEER ABOUT

Agriculture and industry in the United States both have something to cheer about directly as a result of this victory in an American desert.

That something is Potash.

War has brought swift increase in demand for Potash to help grow food, for Potash to keep the chemical industry supplied. Deliveries in 1942 were the highest ever. In 1943 they probably will increase again. Agriculture must share the supply with industry, of course, and each must contribute pro rata to the supply required to take care of the emergency needs of our Allies. The important fact is that over a million tons of refined grades of Potash are being produced; emergency needs are being met.

We've been part of the troops in this battle for Potash and we're proud of it. We appreciate, too, the cooperation and support which the fertilizer industry has given since the battle began.

PCA RED MURIATE
POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
GENERAL SALES OFFICE...50 Broadway, New York, N. Y. • SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE...Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.

If they can do it!
"OVER THERE"
We can do it!
"AT HOME"

To gain momentum in production FMC brings up-to-date an A. B. C. listing of "ready to operate" equipment.

A-AGITATORS
106 New and Rebuilt Agitators, ¼ to 5 HP, AC or DC, 1725 & 431 RPM.

AUTOCLAVE
1—Buffalo Foundry, Jktd., Cast Steel Autoclave; 75 gal. capacity, Glass-lined Sleeve.

B-BLOWERS
12—Champion, Beach, Russ, Connersville, Acme, Roots, Buffalo Blowers, up to 1800 CFM.

C-CAPPERS
15—Pneumatic Scale, Capem, U.S. Haskins, Alsop automatic & semi-automatic.

CONDENSERS
1—Westinghouse Cast Iron horizontal surface condenser, 1000 sq. ft., 485 brass tubes.
2—Alberger Condensers, 1320 sq. ft., cooling surface, vert. C. I.
1—Tubular Copper Condenser, 20"x6', 220 Copper Tubes.
1—E. B. Badger Tubular Copper Condenser, 165 sq. ft. cooling surface.
15—Other Tubular Condensers and heat exchangers; Copper, Brass, Monel—up to 145 sq. ft. cooling surface.

COMPRESSORS
1—Brunswick Krosechell Automatic Compressor; MD—20 HP.
1—Ingersoll Rand Compressor, 10x10, Steam Drive.
10—Other Compressors; Union Steam Pump, National, Curtis, Gardner.

E-EXTRACTORS
2—Sharples Centrifugals, BD, drive, complete with attachments.
1—Weston 30" Extractor; BD, Iron Basket.
1—Heine Viersen, 36" dia., Rubberlined Extractor.
1—Barnes & Erb Co., 26", BD, Copper & Steel Basket, bottom pulley drive.

F-FILLERS
(Vacuum and Gravity)
12—Kiefer, U. S. Fowler, Haller, Louisville, 6 to 18 spout, semi and fully automatic, gravity Fillers.
2—Standard Automatic, 12 & 15 spout, Vacuum Fillers.
12—Pneumatic, Standard Automatic, Alsop, International, Lehman, Fowler, Kiefer Vacuum Fillers—2 to 16 spout.

POWDER FILLERS
1—Natl. Packaging Mach. Co., 2 station, model K, type M.
2—Pneumatic Scale, Rotary, Powder Fillers, 12 pockets.
1—Pneumatic Scale, bulk weight Filler, straight line type.
8—Powder Fillers; Kiefer, Day, Hoepner, Edtbouer, Scott—fully and semi-automatic.

PRESSURE FILLERS (Can Jars)
1—Special, 4 piston, Filler; Cast Iron Hopper, MD, bronze cylinder.
3—M & S, 4 to 6 spout Fillers.
15—Ayers, Hansen, National, Progressive, Filler Machine Co., 4 to 10 spout automatic Fillers.

FILTERS and FILTER PRESSES
30—Kiefer, Sietz, Furka, Loew, Valez, Schangen Blackburn Smith Filters.
1—Kelly Filter, 48x10' cylinder, 10 Frames, 5" centers.
2—Shriver 24" Iron Plate & Frame, open delivery Presses.
1—Johnson 36", Recessed Iron, Open Delivery, Filterpress.
1—Shriver 36", Jktd., Filter Press.
1—Sperry, 42" Iron Fliterpress, with 57 recessed plates.

K-KETTLES
75—Copper, Steam Jktd. Kettles; from 20 to 750 gal., some with agitators.
16—Iron and Steel Kettles, 20 gal. to 1000 gal.

L-LABELERS
6—Burt & Knapp Can Labelers; No. 1 to No. 10 can.
9—Semi and Fully Automatic Bottle and Jar Labelers; World, National and Ermold, O&J, Weeks, etc.

This is only a partial list—send for complete listing of current stock—Bulletin WK.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought — Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements — $5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

CINCINNATI FIRM covering part Ohio and Louisville, Kentucky, and selling various industries for more than twenty years, would be interested in representing actual producers of industrial chemicals, iron oxides and related materials. BOX 547, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One 500 gals. steel pebble mill with steel balls for paint, grinding. Advise make, price, condition by return mail. BOX 539, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

KETTLE, heavy duty agitator, steam jacket: 50 to 200 gals. (closed); 300 to 500 (open). Pony mixer, 40 gals. Open kettles, steam jacket, corrosion resistant, 50 gals. Storage tanks, enamel. BOX 546, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 540, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

FACTORY SPACE, ground and second floors, 14,000 sq. ft. each; corner brick sprinklered building fronting on three streets; two elevators, loading platform, live steam available. Unrestricted district downtown Brooklyn. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Materials Offered

SALICYLIC ACID USP available for export. State number of export license when inquiring. BOX 541, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 549, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

THE SUGAR COMPANY of Egypt asks for quotations on highly protective paints for steel and iron against rust and corrosion by acidulated liquids and liquids containing sugar. Manufacturers of these paints can communicate with Mr. N. Habif, 1826 R street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

Materials Wanted

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 550, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Patents Offered

OVER 1,800 enemy chemistry patents; royalty free; vested in U. S. Alien Property Custodian. Complete list 50c. List Service, 9637 South Oakley, Chicago.

Positions Vacant

WANTED:—Research chemist to head our laboratory. Pay above average. Essential company. Perfection Paint & Color Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SALES MANAGER wanted—Exceptional opportunity for post-war sales manager with well-equipped Baltimore paint factory now principally on war work. Must be a live wire, with proven record of past production. BOX 553, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 65*

EVERY DAY YOU BEAT DELAY SHORTENS THE WAR

use "CONSOLIDATED"

REBUILT EQUIPMENT

LIQUIDATION
Equipment of
Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant
Boston Harbor, Mass.
3—5' x 40' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers

SPECIAL
18—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons

18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5,600 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
1—Hydraulic Press, 42" platen with hydraulic pump
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard gauge
1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2
Send for Complete List

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
4—PEBBLE MILLS: 2 Patterson porox lined 300 gal.: 1—6'x5' Steel lined: 1—32"x42" Rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
5—4,000 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m. d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5-roll High Side; No. 1 beater type; No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No. 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
1—Lummus 8" COPPER COLUMN, with Still Pot, Condenser and Dephlegmator.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin horiz. 250 tons, direct m. d. to West, 500 HP synchr. Motor 3-60-440 V
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, m. d. with 100 HP, 3-60-440 V.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Anco 4'x9', single drum; 1—4'x8'.
20—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—28"x60", B. & C. DRYER m. d.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
2—Batteries of each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6'x24' Iroquois and 1—5'x30' Iroquois, ½" shells, 3—4'x30'.
1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR, 100 lb. A. C. motor.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER.
1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.
1—4'x10' ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—5' dia. all Copper Steam Jacketed VACUUM PAN, complete.
1—Stokes 400 gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated VACUUM PAN.
1—Ross No. 30 Mammoth 37 gal. PONY MIXERS; 1—Ross 42 gal.; other sizes.

LIQUIDATING
Former
LION BREWERY
108th St. and Columbus Ave.
New York, N. Y.

24—Horizontal 10' dia. x 23' long WOOD TANKS, 3" staves, 14,000 gals.
1—250-bbl. Steel Welded Mash Tub, 17'6" dia. x 7'8" high, with copper sparging ring, perforated bottom, complete
1—250-bbl. Steel Mash Tub, 16'3" x 7'2" high, with perforated brass bottom, complete
5—Foster Pump Works Bronze Rotary Type (excelsior) Pumps, size 3½", 58 GPM at 150 RPM, directly connected through reduction gears to a Sprague DC motor, 3 HP, 115 v., 1150 RPM.
1—15-ton Traveling Crane, hand operated, 33' span, approx. 100' I-beam runway

Miscellaneous: Brew and Bottling Equipment, 8,000 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Boilers, Pumps, Keg Equipment, Rubber Tubing, Tons of Pipe, Valves and Fittings.

SEND FOR PRINTED CIRCULAR
ARRANGE TO INSPECT—
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

5—Single Punch TABLET MACHINES: 2 Colton "2B," ½"; 2 Stokes "H", 2"; 1 Single Punch 3"
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 25 gal. per hour.
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock

FOR 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row, New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 64

Positions Vacant

PAINT CHEMIST or technician for laboratory work, routine checking and control in paint factory, located near Philadelphia. Excellent opportunity. Write stating qualification, age, draft status, etc. BOX 554, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

JUST PURCHASED
From Buffalo, New York

1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Raymond 3 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Hardinge 7′ x 36″ Conical Ball Mill, with air classifier.
1—Ruggles Cole 54″ x 26′, Class A-4, Rotary Dryer, with furnace and fan.
3—Bucket Elevators, steel housing, 40′ to 50′ centers.

PRICED ATTRACTIVELY FOR QUICK SALE

SPECIALS!

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Ruggles Cole 54″ x 26′ Rotary Dryer.
1—Vulcan 6′ x 42′ Rotary Dryer, ¼″ shell.
1—Buflovak 5′ x 8′ Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Atmospheric Single Truck Dryer, with fans and coils.
2—Blakes 30″ x 11′, 4′ x 30′ Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary 3′ x 30′, 4′ x 30′, 5′ x 35′, 6′ x 65′.
3—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3′ x 5′ x 8′, good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U. S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6′ x 60′ to 8′ x 125′.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

1—Elyria 100 gal. Vacuum Still with 2—300 gal. glass lined receivers, condenser and pump.
2—Buffalo 6′ dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42″ x 60″.
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2′6″, 7′ dias.
35—Copper Jcktd. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jcktd. Kettles, 50 to 2,000 gals.
1—Devine 60″ x 48″ Closed Jacketed Kettle.
3—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators, Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40″ Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 2 American Tool 40″ Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
8—Tolhurst 40″ Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32″ Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32″, 40″, 48″, 60″, self-balancing type.
3—40″ Suspended Type, bottom discharge, with 30 HP motors, 1200 RPM.
4—Tolhurst 40″, 48″, 60″, center slung.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

3—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3′x5′x9′.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jcktd., 75 gal.
3—Robinson Powder Mixers, 1,500 lb.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jcktd., 285 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2,000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2″ centers.
1—Sperry 36″x36″, cast iron, 48 chambers.
1—United 36″x36″, cast iron, 41 chambers.
3—Shriver Filatenes, 30″ to 36″ square.
3—Kilby 33″x33″, cast iron, recessed, 38 chambers.
2—Oliver Rotary 4′x6′ to 12′x20′.
2—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 7′ x 36″, titanite lined, with air classifier.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½′ x 3½′.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24″ x 36″, 36″ x 36″, 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 8″ x 24″, 12″ x 30″, 16″ x 40″.
3—Raymond Mills, 3, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
2—Jeffrey Type "A" Hammer Mills, 24″x12″, 24″x18″, motor driven.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., Vacuum.
2—30′x20′, open top, Steel.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 355 and 350 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20″x8′.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1″ to 6″.
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½″ to 3″.
Lot of Lead Pipe & Valves, 2″ to 6″.
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.
Full line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Positions Vacant

SALES REPRESENTATIVE—Large, responsible manufacturer desires experienced sales representative, capable of handling widely fluctuating line of raw materials used principally by pharmaceutical manufacturers. Territory, New York City. Salary commensurate with experience and ability. Ample opportunity for energetic, resourceful man desiring permanent connection. State age, experience, recent connections, salary earned and expected. BOX 552, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WE BUY SINGLE ITEMS TO COMPLETE PLANTS FOR CASH!

SPECIAL OFFERING!

OLIVER Continuous Filters, Serial No. 4 x 5—5578R. Size 4′ diameter x 5′ face, steel tank lined with stainless steel, wood stave drum, stainless steel pipes leading from sections. C. I. rolls, C. I. Brackets, 2 rubber-covered 6″ diameter rolls, stainless steel parts.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

SPECIAL

1—500 gal. closed agitated Jacketed Stainless Steel Kettle.

1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16″ Ram, 24″ Stroke, 4,000 lbs. P. S. I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6′ x 6′.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
6—½″ to ¾″ Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Comb. Surface Condenser and Receiver.
4—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
1—1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettle with lead coil.
1—200 gal. Jack. lead lined closed Kettle.
2—5 Roll W. C. 16″ x 40″ Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Rotary Cutters.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20″ M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24″ Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1000 lbs.
3—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18″ to 36″.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14″x8″ Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14″x 5″.
2—Worthington 12″x12″x12″ Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12″x 30″ and 16″ x 40″.
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26″, 32″ and 40″.
8—Stone Mills, 10″ to 32″.
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 2000 gals.
8—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16″ Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24″ x 18″ Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Positions Vacant

PAINT MAN—Experienced in production, to become working foreman. War work and essential civilian. Continuous war and peace time. Splendid opportunity for right man. State in first letter, age, draft status, experience and starting salary. Reply in confidence. Write Box 999, Equity, 113 W. 42d street, New York City.

Positions Wanted

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR—plant manager; graduate leading university, eighteen years experience paints, varnishes, lacquers, resins, oils, etc., with several years in development and production water-thinning paints. Thoroughly grounded and experienced in all phases of the industry. Just over draft age. BOX 535, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES DEVELOPER for new and postwar products; 27 years' successful record as organizer and administrator in the chemical and pharmaceutical trades, including introduction and distribution of industrial chemicals and specialties for metal treatments, coatings, textile-processing materials, synthetic resins, fine organics. Industrial chemist. Wide following. BOX 545, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED

Chemical Plant

Fully equipped; suitable for production synthetic organic chemicals; alloy equipment; 40,000 to 100,000 square feet; within 50-mile radius of New York; must have high-pressure steam, railway siding, power, and sewer connections. Will consider taking over present operation and staff. Box 555, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE
DUST COLLECTORS

Brand new, together with Air Compressor, Fan and Motors, built by Northern Blower. Each Dust Collector has four sections with total of 312 bags, 6″x8′ long. Overall dimensions of Collector: width 8′ 6″, height 10′ from bottom of cone, length 20′.

Also, two Terroclone Grinding Mills, hammer type, capacity 12,000 to 14,000 lbs. Directly connected with 75 HP motor. These Mills are installed, connected to Dust Collectors and can be tried out to grind any kind of material before purchasing.

Also, Morgan 7-Tube, Wooden Box Nailing Machine No. 9.

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO.
Natural Bridge, N.Y.

Fertilizer Materials

—Continued from page 63

demand from all sources for fish meal, but sellers are moving slowly. Elsewhere in the market there is strong hope and some anticipation that there may be further releases of chemical nitrogen as the season goes along. Ruling prices are:—

Ammonia Nitrate.—Quoted at $70 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis.

Blood Meal.—Nominal at $4.95 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Grinding cost, $7.50 per ton. Bags additional.

Bone Meal.—Quoted at $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed. Supplies light.

Fish Meal.—Large demand. Raw fish price settled by OPA at $22.50 per ton; 67 percent protein meal quoted at $77.50.

Nitrate of Soda.—Sellers have made no announcement for current fertilizer year.

Potash Muriate.—Quoted at 53½c. per unit, ex vessel basis, less 8c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional.

—O-P-D—

Midwest Fertilizer Ceilings Discussed

—Continued from page 7

termining a maximum price for other grades by adding to or deducting from the maximum price of a designated basic grade stated unit values for nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and potash, and by adding stated permissible amounts for the addition for freight adjustment in case of less than car-lot shipments.

Dale C. Kieffer, of the War Production Board, discussed the allocation of potash and phosphate supplies with particular reference to the Midwest. He said the Midwest will probably receive in 1943-44 about 83 percent of the quantity of potash used in 1942-43.

Wm. F. Watkins of the War Food Administration outlined preliminary production goals for 1944, pointing out that most of the increased acreage will be in the Great Plains, some increase in the Midwest, especially in the Fall wheat acreage.

W. E. Lafkin of the War Food Administration discussed the provisions of FPO 5 revised and invited suggestions as to any needed amendments. There was much discussion as to Group A and B crops and as to grades that should be sold especially for this Fall. It was the consensus that hydrid corn for seed production should be added to the Group A list.

—O-P-D—

Puerto Rico Fertilizer Restrictions Are Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Restrictions on the use of fertilizer for sugar cane lands in Puerto Rico have been greatly modified by the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943. Because of the recent food and shipping shortage in the island, a determination issued by the Combined Food Board applicable during 1942-43 restricted the use of fertilizer to food crops.

—O-P-D—

BUY BONDS FOR VICTORY

-EMSCO-

1—12″ x 30″ KENT 3 ROLL MILL
2—16″ x 30″ KENT 3 ROLL MILL
1—30″ STONE MILL
1—16″ x 40″ ROSS 3 ROLL MILL

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.
Telephone: Mitchell 2-3536

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

ASBESTOS—8,080 bgs, 808,000 lbs
BABASSU KERNELS—167 bgs, 16,700 lbs, Brazil Oiticica, Inc
CAROA FIBER—130 bls, H W Peabody & Co
CASTOR BEANS—1,560 bgs, 234,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
21,640 bgs, 3,246,000 lbs, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co
3,566 bgs, 534,900 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
560 bgs, 84,000 lbs, Bank of the Manhattan
24,759 bgs, 3,713,850 lbs
3,400 bgs, 510,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co
8,597 bgs, 1,287,550 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
3,000 bgs, 450,000 lbs, Bunge North American Grain Co
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—400 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
CHILLIES—346 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
COCOA BEANS—6,170 bgs, 1,234,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
20 bgs, 4,000 lbs, Ernest Adler
34 bgs, 6,800 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
5,200 bgs, 1,040,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
584 bgs, 116,800 lbs, Porcella, Vicini & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, General Food Corp
450 bgs, 90,000 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
1,900 bgs, 380,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
700 bgs, 140,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
800 bgs, 160,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
7,000 bgs, 1,400,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Gillespie & Co
1,700 bgs, 340,000 lbs, Credit Suisse
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Rockwood Co
1,950 bgs, 390,000 lbs, Bank of London & South America
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Bank of the Manhattan
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Tradesmen National Bank & Trust Co
4,309 bgs, 861,800 lbs, National City Bank
5,600 bgs, 1,120,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
COLOMBO ROOT—600 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
CUTTLEFISH BONES—41 cs, J B de Macedo & Stock, Inc
50 cs, Gerhard & Hey
50 cs, Hinton & Co
GENTIAN ROOT—421 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GUM, COPAL—215 bgs, H P Winter & Co
358 bgs, O G Innis Corp
91 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg Corp
6 bgs, Wm Garretson
GYPSUM GR—306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro
IPECAC ROOT—22 bgs, S B Penick & Co
18 bgs, Edmond Weil, Inc
KYANITE—115 tons, 19 cwts, Golwynne Chemical Corp
LOGWOOD, STRAIGHT — 1,322,760 lbs, American Dyewood Co
MEDICINAL PREPS—139 cs, 1 crate, D C Andrews & Co
MINERAL SUBSTANCE—160 dms, African Metal Corp
OIL, BERGAMOT—6 cs
CASTOR—100 dms, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co
150 dms, First National Bank
255 dms, Bunge North American Grain Co
239,000 kilos, National City Bank
COD—210 cks
CODLIVER—3,000 bbls
MURU MURU—374 dms, Durkee Famous Food
LIME, DIST—6 dms, Middleton & Co
OITICICA—125 dms, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co
PATAUA—52 dms, Schroeder Bros
SASSAFRAS—14 dms, Otto Gerdau Co
9 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
6 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
14 dms
ORRIS ROOT—36 bgs, United Naval Stores
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—244 bls
TAPIOCA FLOUR—10,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
4,000 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co
500 bgs, W U Farrington
5,000 bgs, La Pages, Inc
3,000 bgs, Arabol Mfg Co
11,500 bgs, Corn Product Refining Co
10,000 bgs, National Starch Product Co
1,700 bgs, Arnold Hoffman Co
5,000 bgs, Perkins Glue Co
SORVA—108 cs, Chicle Development Co
TIMBO ROOT, PWD—7 bls, National City Bank
VANILLA BEANS—2 cs, 700 lbs, Zink & Triest
WAX, BEES—400 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
50 blocks, Innis, Speiden Co
169 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
150 bgs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
60 bgs, Credo Commodities Co
CARNAUBA—112 bgs, 22,400 lbs, W R Grace & Co
22 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Philipp Bros
56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
57 bgs, 11,400 lbs, Bunge North American Grain Co
67 bgs, 13,400 lbs, Simmonds & Grey
56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch
56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
22 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
11 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Smith & Nichols
34 bgs, 6,800 lbs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
WAX, CARNAUBA—8 bgs, 1,600 lbs, Provincial Bank
6 bgs, 1,200 lbs, Lenape Trading Co
13 bgs, 2,600 lbs, Wm Diehl Co
136 bgs, 27,200 lbs, S C Johnson & Son
11 bgs, 2,209 lbs, Cornelius Product Corp
11 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Intermares Corp

—O-P-D—

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Materials Substitution And Supply List Issued

—Continued from page 3

cadmium pigments; linseed oil; and silicon carbide abrasives.

Group I

Supplies of the following materials are insufficient either for war demands alone or for war plus essential industrial demands. Substitutes or lower grade materials should be used whenever possible, particularly for the starred items.

In Group I the order of listings within each sub-group indicates relative criticalness only in the five "ladders" under A metals and the two ladders under B plastics.

(I) A Metals

List Ia—Non ferrous metals:—*Bismuth†; *Cadmium†; *tin; *copper; *zinc; aluminum.

List Ib — Miscellaneous: — *Tantalum; beryllium; lithium; iridium; osmium.

List Ic—Ferro alloys:—*Molybdenum; *nickel; *columbium; tungsten; vanadium; silicon metal; chromium.

(I) B Plastics

a. Thermoplastic:—*Polystyrene; polyvinyl alcohol; vinylidene chloride polymers; methacrylates; ethyl cellulose.

b. Thermosetting:—Vulcanized fiber; phenolic laminates; phenolic molding materials.

(I) C Chemicals

Acetaldehyde; acetic anhydride; acetic acid; *acrylonitrile; alcohol: amyl, butyl (all isomers and derivatives except tertiary, capryl, lauryl, methyl; aluminum sulfate: iron-free; *aluminum trihydrate; anthraquinone and derivatives; aromatic petroleum solvents; arsenic and derivatives; atebrine.

*Benzol and derivatives; *butadiene; butyl acetate; calcium cyanamide and derivatives; calcium hypochlorite, high test; chlorates and perchlorates; cobalt chemicals; citric acid; *cresols.

Dichlorethyl ether; diethanolamine; ethyl acetate; formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde; furfural; glycerol; glycols; hexachlorethane; hexamethylene tetramine; hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous; isopropyl acetate.

Ketones: methyl-ethyl, methyl-isobutyl; lactic acid and lactates; lithium chemicals; mannitol; *monoethanolamine;; molybdenum chemicals; pentaerythritol; perchlorethylene; perchloric acid; *phenol and derivatives; phosphate: *tricresyl, triphenyl; phosphorus; phthalate plasticizers; phthalic anhydride and derivatives; pyridine.

Soda nitrate; sorbitol *styrene; superphosphates, concentrated; thiourea; *toluol and derivatives; urea; xylol; zinc oxides; French process, American process (lead free).

(I) F Miscellaneous Products

Acrylic resins; *agar; alkyd resins; alumina: calcined; aluminum oxide abrasives; aluminum pigments; asbestos textiles; babassu kernels; *bauxite: low silica; cadmium pigments; carbon black: furnace; casein; castor beans; charcoal; coke: petroleum; copra; corundum.

Ester gum; fluorspar: metallurgical; fuel oil; east coast and Pacific northwest; gasoline: east coast; glass: fibrous; mica: *block; microcrystalline wax; natural gas: east and middle west.

Oils: babassu, cashew nut shell, castor, coconut, linseed, *oiticica, palm kernel, rapeseed, *spern, *tung.

Phenol-formaldehyde resins; polystyrene resins, pyrethrum, quartz crystals, *quinine.

Refractories: chromite, high alumina; kyanite: india; rosin: stabilized; rotenone; rubber: *chlorinated, *crude, *latex, reclaimed, scrap, *synthetic.

Shellac, silicon carbide abrasives; talc: Indian block; urea formaldehyde resin and adhesives; vegetable tanning materials; vinyl resins; *vulcanized fiber; wood grease (lanolin).

Group II

These materials, essential to the war program, enjoy supplies at present sufficient to meet war demands plus essential industrial demands.

In Group II the order of listing within each sub-group indicates relative criticalness only in the "ladders" under A metals, and B plastics. These lists follow the corresponding sections in Group I.

(II) A Metals

List II b—Miscellaneous:—Magnesium, calcium, platinum, ruthenium, rhodium, mercury, indium, silver.

List II c—Ferro-alloys:—Cobalt, ferromanganese, low carbon; ferrotitanium, ferroboron, zirconium and alloys, silicomanganese, ferrosilicon, spiegeleisen, silvery iron.

(II) B Plastics

a. Thermoplastic: — Copolymers of vinyl acetate and vinyl chloride; cellulose nitrate; cellulose acetate; cellulose acetate-butyrate; polyvinyl: butyral, formal, chloride.

b. Thermosetting:—Urea formaldehyde; melamine aldehyde plastics.

c. Miscellaneous:—Casein.

(II) C Chemicals

Acetone; acetylene black; acrylates; acrylic acid; alcohol: diacetone, ethyl, isopropyl, alpha protein; alum; ammonium, potash, soda; aluminum chloride: anhydrous, crystals, liquid; ammonia and derivatives; amyl chloride; aniline and derivatives; antimony chemicals; ascorbic acid.

Bleaching powder; bismuth chemicals; bromine; calcium carbide; carbon bisulfide; chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents: except those in group I; chlorinated waxes; chlorine; chlorosulfonic acid; chromium chemicals; copper chemicals; diphenylamine.

Ethers; hydrogen chloride: anhydrous; iodine; ketones: except those in group I; lanthanum salts; magnesium chloride hexahydrate; maleic acid and anhydride; manganese chloride: anhydrous; mercury chemicals; naphthenic acid and derivatives; naphthalene and derivatives; nickel chemicals; nicotinic acid; nitric acid; nitrocellulose.

Phosphorus: oxychloride, pentoxide; potash salts; potassium permanganate; riboflavin; silica gel; silver chemicals; sodium: aluminate, phosphates; strontium chemicals; sulphur chloride; sulphuric acid; superphosphate; tannic acid; thiamine hydrochloride; zinc chemicals: except zinc oxide, French process; zirconium salts.

(II) F Miscellaneous Products

Albumin: blood; asphalt; caffeine; cellophane; cellulose acetate; cellulose caps and bands; china clay: English; chrome pigments; coaltar: high flash naphtha solvent; cohune nuts and kernels; coal and coke; cotton: chemical pulp, linters; cryolite; fluorspar; acid; glues: animal, vegetable; graphite: lump; halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerants; melamine resins; mercury pigments; mica: except block; molasses; natural gas: except east and middlewest.

Oils: Corn, cottonseed, fish, fish liver, neatsfoot, palm, peanut, soybean, sunflower, tall, vitamin "A"; petroleum products: lubricating oil: heavy duty and Penn grade; refractories: insulating brick, kyanite: domestic, silicon carbide, sillimanite; rutile.

Soybean protein; spodumene; starch: domestic; tetraethyl lead; theobromine: waxes: bees, carnauba, ouricury, vegetable.

Group III

These materials are available for essential uses. They should be substituted for the scarcer materials in groups I and II wherever possible unless supplies are restricted locally by labor, manufacturing or transportation difficulties.

Throughout Group III all sub-group items are listed alphabetically, except plastics, which are in "ladder" form.

(III) A Metals

Antimony, antimonial lead, ferroboron, ferro-carbon-titanium, ferromanganese, high carbon; gold, lead, palladium.

(III) B Plastics

c—Miscellaneous: — Bitumen, lignin, vinsol.

(III) C Chemicals

Aluminum sulphate; commercial; barium chemicals; borax; boric acid; camphor; caustic soda; iron oxide: synthetic yellow hydrated; lead chemicals; muriatic acid; nicotine sulphate; saltcake; sodium silicates; sodium silicofluoride.

(III) F Miscellaneous Products

Bauxite: high silica; bentonite; carbon black: except furnace; ceramics; coaltar: pitch; diatomite; emery; feldspar; fuller's earth; gilsonite; graphite: amorphous; gypsum and products; ilmenite.

Lead pigments; lignin: extender for plastics; linoleum paste; lime; lithopone; mineral wool; petroleum products: aliphatic naphthas, crude oil, gasoline: except east coast motor; lubricating oil: except Penn grade; pyrophyllite; pyroxalin; red lead; refractories: dolomite, fire clay, magnesite, olivine, silica; resin: accroides, congo copal, kauri; rosin and derivatives: except stabilized and ester gums; salt; silica sand; stone: granite, limestone, marble, slate; soapstone; straw; sulphur.

Talc: ground, including steatite; tanning materials: except vegetable; tile; titanium pigments; tripoli; turpentine; vermiculite: common sizes; whiting: domestic, English chalk; wood products: sawdust, wood fiber, wood flour.

Supplementary List

Materials on which the inventory restrictions have been eased, by lifting the curtailment on inventory in Priorities Regulation No. 1.

Andalusite: domestic; ball clay; bentonite; borax; boric acid; caustic soda; coke and coal; dumortierite: domestic; feldspar; ilmenite; kaolin; lead; phosphate rock; pinite; pyrophyllite; salt; salt cake: (sodium sulphate); soapstone; soda ash; stoneware clay; sulphur.

† Total production relatively small.
* Most critical.

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Fats and Greases

—Continued from page 45

mained much below normal despite some increase recently in marketing of cattle. Inquiries numerous. Quotations held at ceiling.

Chicago, July 30.—Buyers of fats and greases showing continued interest. Choice white grease, 8⅞c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. per pound.

Animal Oils

Lard.—All grades wanted, demand being sufficient to take bulk of output. Market firm at recent maximum prices.

Oleo.—Supplies still reported light and much below normal. Quotations largely nominal.

Neatsfoot.—Supplies light on spot and inadequate for demand. Tone firm.

—O-P-D—

C.L. Read Improved

Charles L. Read, president of Charles L. Read & Co., for many years identified with the wood chemical business and latterly identified with the turpentine trade, has returned to his home in Chatham, N. J., after a period in the Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J., Mr. Read sustained an infected hand which is now on the way to recovery but which will keep him away from his office for about another month.

—O-P-D—

Sardine Oil Output Put At 14,000,000 Gals.

—Continued from page 3

and another 12 are to be turned back soon, it was stated.

More than a 1,000,000,000 pounds of pilchards are needed this year to meet the minimum demands of the war program for canned sardines, animal feeding meals, vitamin oils, and fish oils for essential industrial uses. Sixty percent of the sardines will be bought by the government for Lend-Lease and military consumption; the remaining 40 percent goes to U. S. civilians. Sardine meal is a high-protein feeding supplement valued by raisers of hogs and poultry, while the oil is a valuable source of vitamin D, yields glycerin for explosives, and has many important uses in industry.

—O-P-D—

Adams Leaves Westvaco For U.S. Marine Corp.

—Continued from page 7

New River, N. C. prior to going on active service with field troops.

Immediately upon graduation from Virginia Military Institute in 1931, Mr. Adams joined Westvaco. He served successively at the South Charleston, Modesto (Calif.), and Carteret plants, becoming manager of the Carteret plant before joining the Westvaco Sales Division.

Captain Adams' duties have been assumed by J. C. Thom, who has been associated with Westvaco sales since graduation from the University of Michigan.

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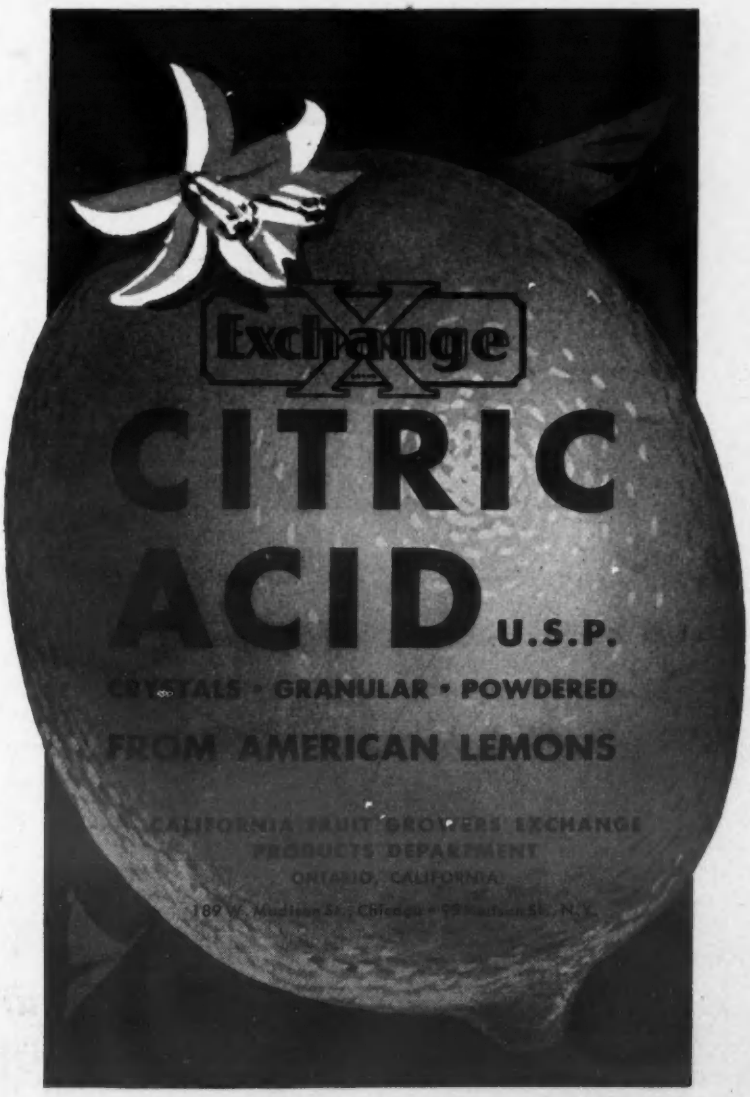

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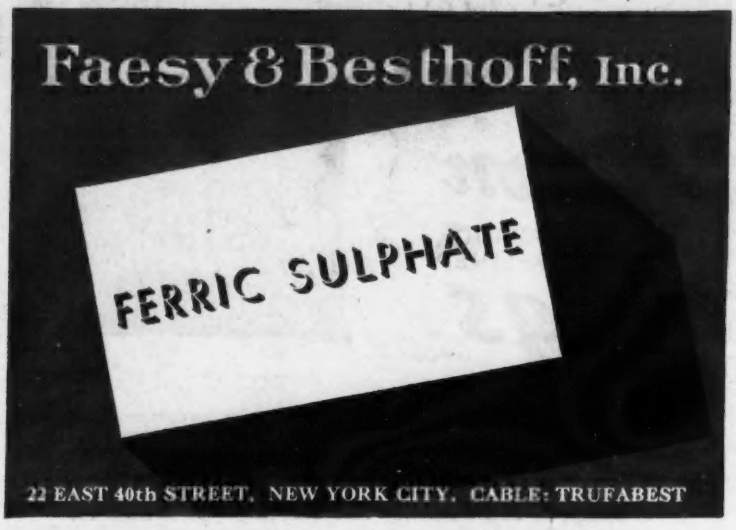

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